

J. M. HIGH & CO.,

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY THIS WEEK.  
SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS IN EACH AND EVERY DEPARTMENT.

A Cordial Invitation is extended to our friends and the public generally to visit our MAMMOTH STORE this week, where they will not only be given a true Georgia welcome, but will find the GRANDEST STOCK of

DRY GOODS, CARPETS AND SHOES

EVER SHOWN BY ANY SOUTHERN HOUSE.

HONEST GOODS AT HONEST PRICES.

In fine DRESS GOODS we have for several years been the leaders. No style is conceived that we are not first to exhibit, and now that we present to you an entire new and clean stock, we justly feel proud of its gorgeous variety and magnificence. Since our opening we have enjoyed a wonderful trade in this department. We have just opened 169 pieces navy blue Bedford Cords, 44 inches wide, lovely goods, at \$1.25 a yard.

New Bedford Cords!  
New Chevron Stripes!  
New Camel's Hair Suitings!  
New Storm Serges!  
In all shades, at the lowest living price.

**Special.**  
201 pieces 54-inch plaid and stripe Flannel Suitings; tomorrow only 29c a yard.

**At 25c,**  
300 pieces all-wool, double-width Flannel Dress Goods, at 25c a yard.

**For 45c,**  
One lot colored Camel's Hair Suitings, latest shades, worth 65c.

**At 75c,**  
A lovely plaid Cheviot, full 54 inches wide and all wool, at 75c yard, worth \$1.25.

**Tomorrow.**  
2 cases 46-inch all-wool Henriettas, silk finish, all the newest shading, regular \$1 goods, at 83c yard.  
**At \$1,**  
Camel's Hair Bedford Stripes, a lovely material, extra wide, requiring only 6 yards for a suit. You can't help but be pleased, regular worth \$1.75.

**For 75c,**  
New lot navy blue, myrtle, garnet, brown and gray Storm Serges.

**Unapproachable offering of fine Novelty Suits.**  
200 fine imported Novelty Suits, newest and most effective designs out, to go this week at \$12.50, cheap at \$20.

**At \$25,**  
Choice of about 173 Novelty Paris Suits, worth \$37.50.

**Special Attractions in Gloves This Week.**

**Silks! Silks.**  
New Additions!  
New Arrivals!  
New Styles!  
Lowest Prices!  
Commencing tomorrow, we open

the week with an exposition of the most fashionable and exquisite Silks for dress, street and evening wear ever shown in Atlanta.

**\$25,000**

worth of Black Dress Silks. The most superb line of Black Silks ever exhibited in the south.

28 pieces Black Silks at 79c, worth \$1.25.  
65 pieces Black Silks at 98c, worth \$1.49.  
82 pieces Black Silks at \$1.23, worth \$1.79.  
21 pieces Black Silks at \$1.49, worth \$2.  
36 pieces Black Silks at \$1.73, worth \$2.95.  
Come to see us on Silks. Our stock is superb. Our prices the lowest.

**At 69c,**  
48 pieces new toned party Silks, the reproductions of the finest French patterns, bought to sell quick, 69c, worth \$2.50.

**At 49c.**  
Come and see this bargain in an all Silk Crepon for evening wear, all shades and tints, a perfect beauty and selling fast, 49c, worth \$1.  
We desire your presence at a sale of Cream and White Duchesse Satin at \$1.24 inches wide and all pure silk, worth \$2.

**A Continuation Sale**  
of last week's solid colored Chinas at 75c. These goods are in colors, width and prices. For opera wear, you need seek no further.

**Chiffons are in Demand**  
36 pieces, 44 inch Chiffons at 98c, real value \$1.45.

**SPECIAL, SPECIAL.**  
Only Tomorrow Only.

13 pieces Black Dress Silks will be offered at \$1.49, real value \$3. This is the bargain of the exposition. You will never see it again.

**Black Dress Goods.**  
No lady's wardrobe is complete without a handsome Black dress. The exclusive new styles we show this season are a revelation in Black Goods.

A new lot of Black Bedford Cords, Wave Line, Zigzag, Bow-knot and Diagonal Stripe effects.

**At 97c,**  
11 pieces 48-inch Black Henrietta, silk finish, worth \$1.25.

**At 74c,**  
our special lot of all-wool, 44 inch, silk finish Henriettas, incite buyers all over the land, truly worth \$1 a yard.

**At 57c,**  
19 pieces Black Henrietta, strictly all wool, a regular 75c number.

**At 59c,**  
21 pieces Black Bedford Cords, all wool, round cords, a beauty at 59c, worth 75c.

**Special lot of Storm Serges, Camel's Hair and Tufted Suitings, 75c to \$1.50 a yard.**

7 pieces Black Silk Warp Henrietta, a splendid value at \$1.09, worth \$1.65. For only one day at this price.

**Cloaks.**  
[Second Floor—Take Elevator.]

**Superior styles. Newest and latest.**  
Cloaks for Ladies, Misses and Children in endless variety. A stock as large as some entire dry goods stores.

We show all the new styles, in all the popular trimmings.  
**THIS WEEK,**  
Fur Trimmed Reefers, diagonal Cheviot, at \$11.98; worth \$18.  
Special lot of Black Mattasse Satin-lined Jackets, full 30 inches long, tomorrow at only \$14.71 each; worth \$22.50.

London Coats, in Cheviot and Camel's Hair, colors and black, full 36 inches long, at \$12.98; beauties; see them.  
269 Mourning Jackets, diagonals and clay worsted, extra fine finish, worth \$20, at \$12.93.

**Just in, By Saturday's Express,**  
110 fine Camilla Capes and Paleotots, extreme late styles of Feather, Fur, Astrakhan, Braided and Nail Head Trimming.  
200 Misses and Young Ladies' fine Cheviot and Diagonal Reefers, fine finish, best make, at \$9.98; cheap at \$15.

Children's Gretchens, all wool, at \$2.79 each.  
Children's Gretchens and Have-locks, at \$5.97; worth \$8.90.

Another lot of those popular Bedford Cord Reefers, with Mink Fur Trimming, at \$13.69; truly a \$22.50 garment.

We show an entire new line of Ladies' Fancy Reefers, Mink Fur, Astrakhan and Mufflon trimmed, \$9.63 to \$39.71.

**Notions.**

English Steel Scissors, six sizes, at 25c.  
Leather Purses, oxidized clasp, at 29c.  
Hair Brushes, natural handles, at 37c.

Rubber Hair Pins, shell and amber, at 20c.  
Roberts' Gold-eyed Needles, 5c paper.

Pure Silk Tailor Buttons at 7 1/2c.  
Belding's Spool Silk, at 9c.

Coat's Cotton, at 4c.  
Rival Skirt Braid, at 4c.  
Gold Web Elastic, at 3c yard.  
Pearl Buttons, six sizes, 5c dozen.  
French Enamel Darning Eggs, at 10c.  
Children's Hose Supporters, 10c.  
Stockinet Dress Shields, at 10c.  
Milward's Hair Pin Cabinet, 5c.  
Cuff Holders, nickel plated, 10c.  
Book Pins, 5c.  
Adamantine Pins, 1c.

**Linens.**  
Housekeepers will find it to their interest to inspect our stock of fine Linens before buying elsewhere.

**Tomorrow.**

10 pieces bleached double Satin Damask, 72 inches wide, at 98c yard; Napkins to match.  
15 pieces bleached Satin Damask, extra wide, small designs, at 75c a yard; Napkins to match.

**Special.**

5 pieces 62-inch Cream Damask, would be cheap at 75c; tomorrow only 49c yard.

1 case 114 Marseilles pattern Spreads, at \$1 each.

200 dozen all-linen Huck Towels, large size, at 19c, worth 25c.  
Fancy-bordered Satin Damask Towels, tied fringe, at 21c each, worth 35c.

**Blankets.**

Won't you need a few pairs for the Exposition? Late advices inform us of a cold wave coming—the mercury will fall 24 degrees in the next 30 hours. Don't worry about it, for we have Blankets enough for the whole populace. Come and see.

**At \$1.65,**

Extra heavy white Wool Blankets, size 10-4, good and warm, worth \$2.75.

399 pairs 11-4 all-wool Blankets, at \$2.98, worth \$5.

**At \$2.23,**

296 pairs more of those "Mission Mills" colored Blankets, extra large size; a wonderful bargain.

188 pairs genuine California pure lamb's wool 11-4 Blankets, strictly a \$10 value; tomorrow at \$5.87 a pair.

200 bales Comforts received last week, 85c to \$3.25.

Special lot of fine Eiderdown Quilts, \$6 to \$25 each.

Lap Robes, \$2 to \$25.

**Hosiery.**

500 dozen Ladies' fast black seamless Hose, 15c.

100 dozen Ladies' fast black fleeced Lined Hose, 25c.

50 dozen Ladies' plain and black ribbed wool Hose, 25c.

100 dozen Gents' full regular made double heel and toe Balbriggan Half Hose, 15c.

100 dozen Gents' black and solid colored wool Half Hose, 25c.  
125 dozen Gents' fast black Half Hose, high-spliced heel and double sole, 25c.  
150 dozen Boys' fast black Bicycle Hose, extra heavy, 24c.

**Men's Furnishing Goods Department.**

250 dozen Unlaundried Shirts, reinforced front and back, 1900 linen bosom, our 50c quality, at 33 1/2c.  
173 dozen fine plaited-bosom, unlaundried, Dress Shirts, open front and back, sold at 85c, a leader for 50c.

287 dozen full-dress Laundried Shirts, in pique, sateen, plaited and plain linen bosom, open front and back, the cheapest line ever shown south, at 69 and 79c each.

Men's 4-ply Linen Collars, 27 new styles, 10c each.

Four ply Linen Cuffs, worth 35c, at 17 1/2c pair.

175 dozen Gents' all-silk Teck Scarfs, at 25c; have sold for 50c.

150 dozen four-in-hand Silk Ties, at 25c each.

Gents' heavy white Merino Shirts and Drawers, 50c each; worth twice the money.

Gents' undyed natural-wool Shirts and Drawers, 50c each.

Gents' white lamb's wool Shirts and Drawers, at \$1 each; regular price \$2.

Gents' fine medicated screw wool Shirts and Drawers, for \$1.25 each; former price \$1.75.

Ladies' heavy white Merino Vests, at 33 1/2c; worth 50 the world over.

Ladies' undyed wool Vests and Pants, at 50c each.

Ladies' sanitary all-wool Vests, Jersey fitter, 75c each, worth \$1.50.

Ladies' lamb wool Vests, ribbed skirts, worth \$1.25, to close at 75c each.

**Muslin Underwear.**

[Second Floor—Take Elevator.]

We make a specialty of Ladies' fine Muslin Underwear. Any and all styles, from the plainest to the finest bridal suits.

**This Week We Offer:**

1 lot Ladies' Underwear, Gowns, Chemises, Drawers, Skirts and Corset Covers, nicely made and good muslin, worth \$1.50, at 90c for choice.

**At 39c,**

163 dozen corded band Chemises, well made, good muslin, worth 65c.

100 dozen Gowns, Mother Hubbard yoke, cluster tucks, at 75c, real value, \$1.25.

Full line of Infants' Robes, Skirts, Dresses, etc.

**Special.**

121 dozen Ladies' Crochet Skirts, all colors, at 75c each, worth \$1.50.  
Fast black Sateen Skirts at \$1 each.

The most complete stock of Corsets to be found anywhere; all brands, all styles.  
Ask to see the "108 J. B." for \$1; the prettiest Corset in the market.

Lovely black Silk Skirts at \$10 each.

**SHOES.**

[Second Floor—Take Elevator.]

**Tomorrow.**

150 pairs Men's Congress and Lace Calf Shoes, worth \$6, at only \$3.50 a pair.

1,000 pairs Ladies' Dongola Kid Button Boots, hand-turned, worth \$4; tomorrow at \$2.50 a pair.

**At \$1.50,**

Special sale of Boys' Shoes, extra good value, worth \$2.

Misses' spring-heel School Shoes, sizes 11 to 2, worth \$2, at only \$1.25 a pair.

**Carpets and**

**Draperies.**

We have just received a new line of Carpets for next week's trade. New Moquettes. New Tapestries. New Ingrains, which we intend to throw on the market in three special lots at bargain prices.

**Lot No. 1.**

100 rolls Moquettes, worth \$1.50 anywhere in the world, this week only \$1 a yard.

**Lot No. 2.**

69 rolls Tapestry Brussels, never offered by anybody for less than \$1 yard, this week only 75c.

**Lot No. 3.**

50 rolls Ingrain Carpets, worth 85c, special at 60c a yard.

Our stock of Axminsters, Wiltons and Moquettes cannot be excelled by any Atlanta house.

New lot of Skin Rugs, plain and mounted, from \$3.40 to \$25.

The best assortment of Persian and Smyrna Rugs ever displayed south.

Full line of fancy Draperies, Chenille, Portieres, Scrim, Lace Curtains, etc.

**The Dresden.**

[Basement.]

The most popular China, Crockery, Glassware and Housefurnishing Goods store south.



## THOSE CASTAWAYS

And Their Wise Little Story of Floating  
About on a Log.

THEIR PASTOR BELIEVES THEM,

But His Investigation Does Not Afford  
Very Great Satisfaction—A  
Very Fishy Tale.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., October 18.—[Special.] The adventures of Samuel Thornton and Eva Jewell, the Coney Island bathers, who, in August last, disappeared from there to turn up in Jacksonville, Fla., several weeks later with a thrilling tale of having been carried out to sea by the undertow, seizing a log of driftwood and being rescued by a Spanish vessel which transferred them to another Spanish vessel, that, in turn, landed them on a desolate beach some twenty miles from Jacksonville, are not yet to sink into oblivion. It will be remembered that this story was flatly contradicted by a gentleman of Jacksonville and by the conductor of a Pullman car, both of whom positively stated that the pair in question traveled with them in a train from New Orleans. This denial, coupled with the extreme improbability of the adventure they related has, of course, created a scandal in the circles in which move Thornton and Miss Jewell—a scandal that their indignant assertion of innocence of any wrongdoing has failed to silence. Some people, however, believe in the truth of the story, and Thornton's family and his church have started out to try to prove his guiltlessness of the charge of eloping with his pretty sister-in-law, and concocting the tale of their adventures.

In pursuance of this object, Rev. David Juror, pastor of Throop avenue Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, came to Jacksonville about a week ago to personally investigate into all the circumstances and report results. He brought with him letters of introduction to several prominent citizens of the place and at once mapped out a plan of action. This was none other than to go over the ground claimed by Thornton to have been traversed by him and Miss Jewell on their way to the city and, if possible, to corroborate their story. Mr. Juror spent several days examining the country lying between Jacksonville and the ocean, but it would seem with no very successful results. He did not, so far as he would admit, find any one who had seen a Spanish vessel off the shore, or who had met the castaways, but nevertheless, he says he feels satisfied of their innocence. Mr. Juror refused to say exactly what he did find out, if anything, stating that he considered it his duty, before giving any publicity to the matter, to report to his church, for which purpose he returned to Brooklyn on Wednesday of this week. The church has also placed persons on the watch, at St. Paul and Progreso, Yucatan, and at several South American ports to discover, if possible, the Spanish vessel by which Thornton claims to have been rescued.

Another amateur detective has been at work on the case. This is Roebuck, the "weather-strip" man. He lives on Coney Island and places a good deal of confidence in Thornton's story, which he offered to investigate free of expense if the family would permit. His offer was not made from any philanthropic motives, but was the idea of a shrewd advertiser who saw money in it. His plan was to establish the truth of the adventure, have it written up attractively in pamphlet form and scatter through the pages advertisements of his business. His idea was not a bad one, for, of course, people would read with avidity anything bearing upon so remarkable an occurrence, and as they read they could not possibly avoid taking in his advertisement at the same time. However, the family decline his offer, notwithstanding which he resolved to come down on his own account, and for more than a week past he has been scouring the country, like the Rev. Mr. Juror, he refuses to talk, though he claims to have established several important verities.

**Large Land Transfers.**  
Several large land deals have been consummated within the past ten days. One of them was the purchase by the Ocala and Silver Springs Land Company, of the Ocala house, the famous and beautiful Silver Springs, and the West End, embracing some 20,000 lots in and near the limits of Ocala, for the consideration of some half a million of dollars. The new company has for its higher officer, General J. L. Chamberlain, ex-governor of Maine, president; James Gilliland, of New York, treasurer; and Henry C. Dean, of New York, general manager. The company's plan of action includes the making of Silver Springs, whose charms have been sung by travelers as in no way inferior to those of the renowned Blue Grotto, of Naples, into a fashionable winter resort. A boulevard 200 feet in width, paved and graded and lined with beautiful trees, will make an avenue to Ocala, six miles distant, easy communication with which will be still further secured by a line of electric cars, for which the company is now negotiating with the The Florida Electric Company. Gardens are to be laid out around the springs, the limpid waters of which will be illuminated at night by many-colored electric lights, making the scene more beautiful than it seems under the rays of the sun. The Ocala house, too, is to be enlarged and made into a first-class house.

The town of Ocala fairly went wild when the consummation of the purchase was announced, and a general jubilation among the citizens followed, all seeing in it a new era of prosperity for an already prosperous town.

**Pineapples on Top.**  
The sudden and large growth of the pineapple in Florida is unprecedented. Three years ago there were virtually no pineapples raised for market. Now, so far during the present season, one railroad has carried from the Indian river country 9,000 cases, or a total of 513,000 pineapples. This sounds like a large quantity, but it is not a tithe of what it will be in a year or so from now when the plantations now set out in young plants come into bearing. They will be produced in such abundance that unless freights unduly raise prices, they will be within the reach of every man, woman and child in the United States.

**A New Charter for Key West.**  
Election day last week, at Key West, was a gala day for the people. Two years ago they were disfranchised under a charter of city government, and have since had little voice in public affairs, the governor of the state appointing as commissioners who governed the city. There was great discontent thereat in certain Key West circles, which finally resulted in a revised charter, that in a great measure restored to the people the appointing power. The recent election was the first under the amended charter and, although there were only about eight hundred properly registered voters on the list, the people were so excited over the prospect of once more electing their own officers that fully fifty thousand tickets, it is said, were struck off. There was no use at all that day in trying to talk about anything but politics, business was all laid aside and everybody was working for his favorite candidate. Political lines were in a great measure ignored, and there was a general desire to vote for the best man, irrespective of party. A curious feature of the election was that the vote between the two candidates for city treasurer, George W. Allen and George H. Curry, resulted in a tie, so that another election will have to be held for this office.

**Crocodiles in Florida.**  
Lake Worth comes forth with a claim of having genuine crocodiles. Quite a large one

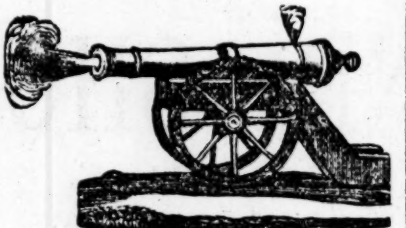
was found some years ago at the foot of the lake and was sent to the Smithsonian institute, but the report was regarded there as either a mistake or a fraud, and no notice was taken of it. Later on two small ones were found, one of which is now in the Smithsonian institute, and there is no mistake about its being a genuine crocodile, although only a few years ago their existence in America was denied. A large one was shot recently by a Swede and it shows a marked difference from the alligator in its respiratory organs, the shape and size of its feet, in keeping the under part of its body off the ground as it walks, as well as in the formation of the mouth and teeth, and in the shape of the head and position of the eyes.

**Railroad Work.**  
With cooler weather comes renewed activity in railroad enterprises. Tracklaying has commenced on the Florida, Georgia and Southern, and work is to be pushed ahead immediately. A new road is also projected, articles of incorporation having been taken out this week for a line to run from a point on the boundary between Georgia and Florida at the Aucilla river, to the Withlacoochee and thence to Tampa bay. This projected road will tap a rich farming country, and go through counties that are now entering upon a period of great prosperity, due to their successful cultivation of tobacco. The capital stock of this road is placed at \$2,500,000.

**The Farmers' Alliance.**  
One of the most important meetings ever held by the Florida Farmers' Alliance will occur at its annual session at Dade City, in Pasco county, on Tuesday next. A new president is to be chosen, and the principal matter that will concern the delegates will be the attitude of the alliance towards the subtreasury scheme and the third party movement. The alliance has during the past year increased considerably in numbers and every county is likely to be represented by a full delegation. The members have become more or less involved in politics and not discussions on the two matters mentioned above are sure to occur. The future of the body in this state will be more or less involved in the decisions reached by this meeting and the foremost members of the alliance are feeling the importance of wisdom and prudence in dealing with these much-mooted questions.

**Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, relieved by Carter's Little Liver Pills.**

## WE BOOM!



Returns Are All In—Over One Thousand

Precincts Heard From,

AND THE VICTORY IS SURELY OURS.

"King Solomon" Not In It—The Great Cyclorama Will Attract More People Than the Exposition.

Atlanta will entertain more visitors within the next thirty days than ever before in the same length of time—all brought here to see the exposition and cyclorama. The exposition will probably catch a few more visitors than the cyclorama, but not until the gates are closed and the number counted will it be known positively which has drawn the greater crowd. Of course every one who goes to the cyclorama will also attend the exposition, and all who visit the exposition will also see the cyclorama. The two attractions are of such magnitude that no one can afford to miss them. Atlanta has never had two greater attractions than those mentioned above, and they will fill the city to overflowing with visitors. The great cyclorama has been on exhibition for several weeks, and the thousands who have seen it pronounce it the grandest attraction ever seen in the south, and it will divide honors with the exposition and King Solomon. It will prove a bonanza for its owners during the next thirty days. Being located in the center of the city, only three blocks from the Kimball house, it will be seen by all. It will be kept open from 7 a. m. to 11 p. m., in order to accommodate all.

**Mme. Demorest Portfolio of Fashions.**  
And What to Wear for Fall and Winter of 1891-92. Third lot just received. Price 25 cents; by mail 30 cents. For sale by John M. Miller, Marietta street, Opera House block.

**MESSRS. A. L. DELKIN & CO.**  
Open a New Jewelry Store on Whitehall Street—A Few Points About the Concern.

For many years Mr. A. L. Delkin has been identified with the jewelry business of Atlanta. He began when he was a mere lad and grew up in that line, learning it in every detail. For some time he was at the head of A. L. Delkin & Co., at the stand now occupied by Maier & Berkele. He sold out to these gentlemen two or three years ago for the purpose of assisting them in their new venture. After accomplishing that work he now re-enters the jewelry business, and occupies the beautiful store on Whitehall street, the former store of J. M. Hight & Co. As an expert jeweler Mr. Delkin needs no praise, for his work merits the consideration that is due the true artisan. He has associated with him experts, and the public may have the assurance that he can get the best goods at reasonable prices from this new store.

The firm will do both a wholesale and retail business. Several men are now on the road traveling for the institution, and others will be put on as soon as satisfactory arrangements can be made.

Mr. Delkin has purchased a mammoth stock of the newest and most fashionable goods, and those who desire goods in this line will do well to call upon him and examine his stock.

Have you seen the beautiful enameled diamond pins at Maier & Berkele's, 93 Whitehall street? oct 18 7.

**GAIN ONE POUND A DAY.**

A GAIN OF A POUND A DAY IN THE CASE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME "ALL RUN DOWN," AND HAS BEGUN TO TAKE THAT REMARKABLE FLESH PRODUCER,

**SCOTT'S EMULSION**

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda IS NOTHING UNUSUAL. THIS FEAT HAS BEEN PERFORMED OVER AND OVER AGAIN. PALATABLE AS MILK. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. AVOID SUBSTITUTIONS AND IMITATIONS.

## M. RICH &amp; BROS.

## Weekly Announcement.

## NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED.

## WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

And Invite Your Attention To

25 PIECES NEW BEDFORD CORD,  
OF THE LATEST SHADES.

37 Pieces French Cloths,

For Suitings, in all the Latest Colorings, at \$1.50 and \$2.25; they are the best value in this country, and are OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION. We have lovely Cords, Passementeries, Feather and Fur Trimmings to match.

We have 300 dozen of our well-known

\$1 "PIEDMONT" REAL KID GLOVES

IN BLACK AND ALL COLORS.

These Gloves are Warranted, and are as good as any \$1.50 Glove sold; see them in our show window.

During the past five days we have opened EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF

LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOAKS AND WRAPS

It will profit you to see these new styles, at prices never before heard of. Our

Fur Capes, Muffs and Fur Trimmings

Are selling fast, but we have such a large stock we can still supply all who call for them. Our long Fur Cape at \$5.50 is worth \$7.50 everywhere.

Our Bargains during the Exposition are great; our goods first class.

## M. RICH &amp; BROS.

54 and 56 Whitehall Street.

14, 16, 18, 20, 22 East Hunter Street.

## THE FACT IS,

## THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

OFFICES EVERYWHERE.

10 MILLION MACHINES MADE AND SOLD.

AT OUR

MANUFACTURERS' SHOW ROOMS,

385 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

— WE HAVE —

Over 117 Processes of Manufacture

— IN CONSTANT —

PRACTICAL OPERATION

WE GUARANTEE

REDUCTION IN THE COST OF PRODUCTION

BY THE USE OF OUR MACHINES.

THE VERY LATEST IN POWER AND ELECTRIC FITTINGS.

FREE DELIVERY OF MACHINES AND FITTINGS.

Manufacturers visiting New York are furnished a private Desk with every facility for Business, Correspondence, etc.

State that you saw our Advertisement in the ATLANTIC CONSTITUTION when you write us.

General Offices for the South { 205 EAST BROAD STREET, RICHMOND, VA.  
185 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ALWAYS ROOM FOR ENERGETIC MEN WITH THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.



OUR ART PARLORS,

929 Broadway, N. Y. City.

THE DAINTEST THINGS IN ART NEEDLEWORK AND HOME DECORATION, FROM ORIGINAL AND IMPORTED DESIGNS, CONSTANTLY ON EXHIBITION.

Rococo, Ancient Tapestry, Renaissance Embroideries, etc.

EVERY SINGER FAMILY MACHINE DOES IT.

FREE INSTRUCTIONS TO OUR PATRONS.

## A Bit from Life GRAND OPENING

In One Act and Two Scenes.

Act I.

Scene 1.—W. R. Hoyt's Grocery store, well filled with everything eatable. Everything looks fresh and tempting.—Mrs. Goodtaste and Mr. Hoyt.  
Mrs. Goodtaste.—Good morning, Mr. Hoyt. I want another gallon of your new crop syrup. It is the best I ever had. And what else have you now?  
Mr. Hoyt.—Thank you; that syrup is certainly fine. As to new goods, we have that fine white cream cheese, Maple syrup, new crop oat meal, cracked wheat, home made preserves, new crop pickles and fresh Rijano coffee.

Mrs. Goodtaste.—Send me some of each, and here's a list of what I want. Do you know it is a real treat to come to a store where you can get everything you want?

Scene II.—Mr. Goodtaste's dining room.—Mr. and Mrs. Goodtaste, their children, and Miss Sunshine (a visiting friend) seated around the table.  
Miss Sunshine.—Oh, Mr. Goodtaste, what a treat your coffee is!

Mr. Goodtaste.—Yes, I always enjoy it. It's Hoyt's Rijano, and always the same.  
Miss Sunshine.—Mrs. Goodtaste, you must surely give me the recipe for your preserves. They are simply delicious.

Mrs. Goodtaste.—Oh, I buy these from Hoyt. They are his home-made goods, and, in fact, all of his goods are the same way. I love to go there, as I am sure of getting the best of everything, and at the cheapest price. I advise all my friends to trade with W. R. Hoyt, 50 Whitehall street.

oct-18-91-fol 18 21

**WANTED FREE OUTFIT** For book that has sold in every State. No charge for outfit. No investment required. \$50 to \$100 per month can be made. For description and liberal terms, address stating experience, if any, name and number of books sold, etc. R. H. Thompson, P.O. Box 100, St. Louis, Mo. oct-18-91-fol 18 21

## MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY,

the 19th. the 20th. the 21st.

—OF THE—

## NEW T STORE,

116 PEACHTREE ST., ATLANTA, GA.

We beg to inform our patrons and friends that we have opened another store in this city at the above address, to better accommodate all lovers of pure goods, and have fitted it up in elegant style and stocked it with an entire new stock of

Teas, Coffees, Baking Powder, Condensed Milk.

SUGARS AND PRESENTS:

which we are selling and giving away at PRICES AWAY DOWN. Come and see us. The GREATEST BARGAINS ever offered during the GRAND OPENING DAYS. 75 Whitehall street, 116 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

N. B.—Beautiful Scrap Basket presented to all during the GRAND OPENING.

THE GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA CO.

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UNALASKA'S PEOPLE

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## THE CLOSED SEA

Has Many Tales of Abundant Fish and Strange Scenes.

UNALASKA'S PEOPLE AND HOW THEY LIVE

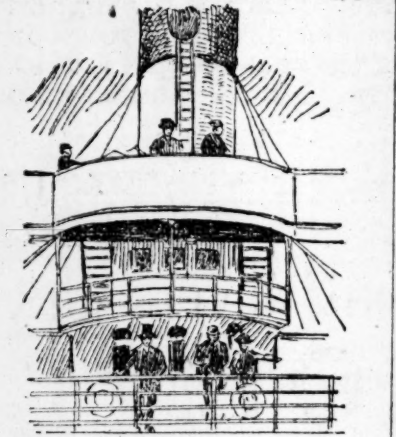
A Letter from on Board the Thetis—Sunday in Port—A Fish Story—Deep Sea Soundings.

IN RECENT LETTERS from Alaska, Mr. George W. Crusselle, of the United States man-of-war Thetis, describes a great many things of interest in our great north-west territory.

The Thetis is now the only vessel in Behring sea on duty keeping that sea closed.

His letter is dated at Unalaska island, Captain's Harbor, September 13.

Today is Sunday, and as we have just finished with the accustomed Sunday morning inspection, I am free from further duty for the day. This freedom means to have a space about fifty feet long and twenty-five feet wide to romp in, but in romping one must be careful not to tread upon the toes of the other seventy-nine men who have the freedom of this same homelike space. To one unaccustomed to being crowded, it cramps indeed to be compelled to occupy so little room among so many people. I guess you would like to know how all the men amuse themselves on Sunday when no work is going on. It is this way. When at sea the work is as continuous on Sunday as on any other day, no difference. In port, Sunday is holiday. Some of the men go down in the hold and snooze the day away, others get some papers or books and squat around on the deck most anywhere to read, others write letters, others patch up their clothes, others collect in small bunches and tell yarns of sea life, and their experience in stormy, squally weather, or in wrecks. Most of their yarns are imaginary, however, making themselves endure enough hardships to kill a dozen men. Last, but not least, are the various groups sitting around playing the famous man-of-war men's games, viz.: "Backgammon," "chess," "dice," "cribbage," "Spanish pool," a game a great deal like common "checks," only you



ON BOARD.

can move like in chess. Only two men can play at the game at one time, but a dozen or more will stand around and watch with as much enthusiasm as can be, and chew and growl among each other like cats and dogs if the moves don't suit them. I am very fond of most of the games, and play as much as possible, as it helps to while away the monotonous hours.

Unalaska island is, perhaps, the best in this chain of Alaskan islands. The people are about half civilized, and are taught mainly by Catholic missionaries. The men speak a great part of their time in hunting.

The old men, women and children are busy catching their staple food, fish. There is a clear creek running into the bay at this point, and during the summer months the salmon go up this creek to spawn and raise their young. Now, don't think this sounds fishy, for I swear to the truth of the statement, notwithstanding I have seen the salmon so thick in this creek that we could not actually walk across on the fish's backs without getting wet more than one inch upon our shoes. The creek, too, was about three feet deep, and the jans were so compact that the creek was dammed up and could not flow.

A salmon is about one and one-half to two feet long when grown, and looks a great deal like a shad, except the scales are more than twice as small and darker in color. The color of the flesh is just the same as canned salmon, but I used to think that the process of canning gave them that red look.

We had a dog with us when we went up this creek, and when we first struck the salmon they were not so thick but that they could wiggle around a good deal. The dog, however, attracted the dog, and he jumped in and would catch them in his mouth, and shake the life out of them. He kept it up until he completely exhausted himself. The natives cut their heads off (I mean the fish's head), split them open, back and front, down nearly to the end of the tail, then dip the flesh about every two inches, and swing the two halves over a pole to dry. They dry several thousand pounds every summer for their winter consumption. There is a salmon cannery on nearly every island up here, furnishing fully half the canned salmon for the world's use.

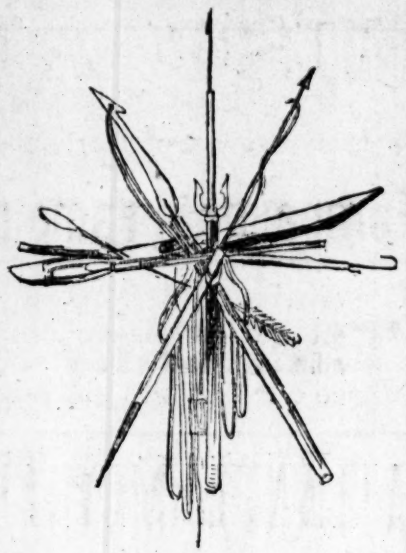
Cod fishing is another branch of industry. Schooners from every nation along here are cod fishing. There is a schooner lying along side of us now that has already caught a cargo and is preparing to go home, all the way round Cape Horn and north again to Nova Scotia. She has on board 125,000 cod, or about 1,250,000 pounds of pure cod flesh, besides a great many barrels of oil made from the codfish livers, to be purified for medicinal manufacture.

Going to Europe to visit old ruins of fallen monarchies, and seeing all the latest improvements in architecture, too, together with regal pomp and gaiety, is no doubt very instructive, but I don't think I would exchange my trip up here for three trips to Europe. I have learned not all, but a great deal about whaling, sealing, cod fishing, salmon fishing, and canning, and bear hunting. Something not of any tangible service, but very interesting, and comparatively unknown to the masses.

One does not sit on the bank with a long pole and wait for nibbles to catch cod, but rows out into the sea and drops a line over the side, with several large hooks attached, and hauls them in, sometimes with a fish on each hook. Great sport. The natives have canoes, called kayaks, made of skin that is perfectly closed up, all but one man-hole in the center. The boatman sits in this hole and paddles. They generally carry five or six other canoes tied on one behind the other, and fill them with fish, then pull back to land again. This little description is not very graphic, nor poetical, but it will give an idea of how this end of the world lives.

The seaweed is of the very rankest growth, having its roots on the bottom and extending up to the surface, several hundred feet from

the bottom. It is called "kelp," and is of a soft, tough, stringy nature, like the stalk of a bunch of bananas. Sometimes pieces of it get loose from the bottom and drift around on the surface of the sea, sometimes several hundred miles from land, and it looks like long serpents floating along. It has long, slender branches that have a kind of folder on either side of the main stem, but is ungainly and ugly looking. I have some curiosities, however, among which are some genuine Esquimaux javelins and spears. They are made of wood and stone, like all other tribes of Indian origin make their instruments of defense and offense.



SOME WEAPONS.

I know of nothing more interesting than the curiosities I have seen—a philosophical curiosity this time. Water is very heavy, and especially salt water. That the pressure of a column of water is very great is proven by this illustration:

If you have a tank ten feet deep full of water, and make a hole in the side of it near the bottom, the water will be thrown quite a distance from the tank, and if the hole were only half way down, the water would not be thrown so far, showing that the weight above makes more pressure the deeper it goes.

Well, we have been taking a great many soundings of late in water that were comparatively unknown, in order to put it on all charts for general information of all mariners. While taking some soundings one day in fifty fathoms (300 feet) of water, I tied a bottle well corked (empty) on the sounding line, expecting to see it come up bursted, but instead, the pressure had driven the cork in and the bottle came up full of water. Next time I fixed the cork, by a line underneath it, so it could not be driven in, and sent it down again. Again it came up full and the cork in place; this time the pressure drove the water through the pores of the cork.

The next day we were in water 300 fathoms (1,800 feet) deep, and I got a glass cork and glued it in with sealing wax, the salt water permeating the wax with all ease imaginable. Then there were some glass balls in the ship that were hollow. They were made of glass an inch thick, and not a hole in them anywhere. We sent this down, and it came up full of fresh water. The pressure had this time driven the water through the glass, but in going through the glass had filtered the water and it was not the least salty.

A man at that depth—300 fathoms—would be mashed as flat as a pancake. The greatest depth a diver has ever made and come up alive is twenty fathoms (120 feet), and he came up bleeding profusely at the nose and mouth, in a dying condition almost. The same man afterward went twenty-five fathoms and came up dead.

We tried one other experiment, by making a hole in the ball, filling it full of vinegar, and sealing it up with a glass stopper, using a blow pipe and borax to weld the stopper in. I knew it would burst this time sure, but instead it came up again not full of vinegar but of fresh water. The pressure not only filtered the water through the glass, but did it with force enough to press the vinegar back out through the glass. Isn't that a wonderful thing?

The other day while rambling on the mountains we met three girls. Well, I had noticed that everybody in the island either spoke Esquimaux or Russian, and would not speak English if they could. Some of the boys spoke to them and asked which way to go to find some berries. They all giggled and blushed, but did not answer, and the boys asked them a good many questions about the quails, grouse, berries and the paths in different directions. Finally, I got tired of watching the blank, ignorant, half-scared stare they kept up, watching our big pale pants and blue blouse shirts, but still not answering a word, so I turned up my nose and started off, saying:

"Oh, come on, boys, those silly things can't 'speak English!'"

Whoop, what a fuss that started! The largest one stepped forward and spit the English at me until I began to think that I was the one who could not "speak English." She was the daughter of the priest of the island—a Russian—and the other two were half-breeds. If she had thrown a thunderbolt at me, I would not have surprised me more than her English invectives.

One of the watches of the Thetis is allowed to go ashore during the afternoon and have a run around until sundown. I went last Sunday, being in the "port" watch, and this Sunday the "starboard" watch has liberty. One watch is always kept aboard for action in case of emergency, like fire, or anything else needing immediate attention.

The weather here is getting pretty cold. The wind, sweeping down from the snow-capped mountains all around us, feels decidedly like winter, but we have not had a show of ice on the ship as yet. Before we leave we will have plenty, however, as we expect to be here until the middle or latter part of October.

GEORGE W. CRUSSELLE.

The popular verdict is that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best in the world. 25 cts. For Speedy relief and cure of neuralgia and rheumatism use Salvation Oil. 25 cts.

**DORFLINGER'S**  
AMERICAN  
Cut Glass  
FOR THE TABLE  
Is Perfection.  
Look for this trade mark label.  
Sole Importers: Sun & Co. 111 N. W. Cor. 1st & 2nd Sts.

We still continue the sale of Germantown and Saxony yarns at reduced prices. Now is your time to lay in your supply, as winter is fast approaching. Germantown yarns at 80 per cent off or 70c per pound; Saxony yarns at 80 per cent off or \$1 per pound. Imported German and Scotch knitting yarns cheap. Stamped pillow shams, 20c per pair. All long gray hair switches, \$2; Curling Irons, best in the city at the price, \$10c. Always the latest in bangs kept in stock.

—AT—

J. FUHRER, 93 Peachtree St.



A DEAD SHOT.

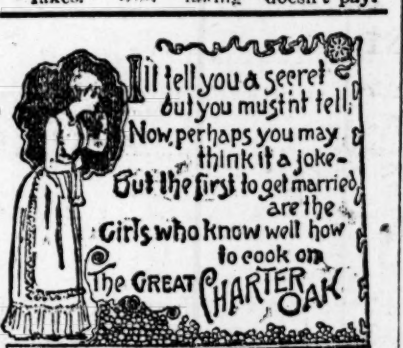
right at the seat of difficulty, is accomplished by the sure and steady aim of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Don't fool around with a pop-gun, nor a "Flint-lock," when this reliable "Winchester" is within reach!

Dr. Sage's treatment of Catarrh in the Head is far superior to the ordinary, and when directions are reasonably well followed, results in a permanent cure. Don't longer be indifferent to the verified claims of this unflinching Remedy.

The worst forms of Catarrh disappear with the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties effect a perfect and permanent cure, no matter how bad the case, or of how long standing. It's a remedy that succeeds where everything else has failed. Thousands of such cases can be pointed out. That's the reason its makers back their faith in it with money. They offer \$500 reward for a case of Catarrh which they cannot cure.

It's a medicine that allows them to take such a risk. Doesn't common sense lead you to take such a medicine?

"An advertising fake" you say. Funny, isn't it, how some people prefer sickness to health when the remedy is positive and the guarantee absolute. Wise men don't put money back of "fakes." And "faking" doesn't pay.



MARVELOUS RESULTS!

**LOSS IN SHRINKAGE OF MEATS.**  
Very few people know the shrinkage of meats roasted in a close oven is from 35 to 40 per cent. All meat contains 10 per cent. of water and only 10 per cent. of solid matter and the loss that is made in the roasting is made in the evaporation of the juice which is the vital part of meat.

**Effect of the SOLID OVEN DORR.**  
A ten pound sirloin, medium or well done, will be reduced to six pounds and four ounces of roasted meat, showing a loss of three pounds and twelve ounces of juice. While the loss is 37 1/2 per cent. of the total weight, it shows the enormous loss of FIFTY PER CENT. OF THE JUICE.

**Effect of the WIRE GAUGE OVEN DORR.**  
A ten pound sirloin, medium or well done, will be reduced to nine pounds and eight ounces of roasted meat, showing a loss of one pound and twelve ounces of juice. While the loss is 12 1/2 per cent. of the total weight, it shows the very small loss of but SEVEN PER CENT. OF JUICE.

For Sale by HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH, 308 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.  
Sole Importers: Sun & Co. 111 N. W. Cor. 1st & 2nd Sts.

## SICK HEADACHE

**CARTER'S**  
LITTLE  
LIVER  
PILLS.

POSITIVELY CURED BY THESE LITTLE PILLS. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Headache, and Bad Taste in the Mouth, Costed Tongue, Pain in the Side.

They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE. Beware of Imitations and send for CARTER'S and see you get C-A-R-T-E-R'S.

Ask for CARTER'S and see you get C-A-R-T-E-R'S.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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Reliable Goods.

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Consists of the best and most complete lines of

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Strangers, all our goods are marked in

## Plain Figures

and you will find it

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## To Deal With Us.

Open from 7 a. m. until 9 p. m.

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First Clothing House on Whitehall Street

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20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Established: Atlanta, Ga., 1870. Office No. 110 Gullitt St., Atlanta, Ga.

All work strictly private and confidential. Can give any references required. Licensed by the police commissioners of Atlanta, Ga. I operate none but gentleman and experienced detectives.

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Cigars, Tobaccos, Wines and Liquors, Guns, Pistols, Cartridges.

Is just now receiving half gallon, quart and pint fruit jars of the Muntzville, Glassboro and Mason pattern. Also turnip seeds of nearly all kinds. Claret, Sherry, Port, Madeira, Angelica and other wines together with ale, porter and bottled beer and other light beverages made a specialty of during the hot season of the year. Peter Lynch also runs a branch store at 202 W. Peters st., where he keeps a better variety of groceries and provisions, and a line of such goods as he keeps on Whitehall st., wines and liquors excepted. Please call and see him at either or both places and he will try to please you. Terms cash. 42-yaad

## JOSEPH THOMPSON

21 and 23 Kimball House, Decatur St.

Has in stock the finest assortment

of 12-year-old

## KENTUCKY WHISKIES!

in the state, consisting of the following brands:

O. F. C. Hanning, Wm. Tarr,

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Blackberry Brandy made of the

finest imported French brandy and

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Pure old Blackberry Wine made

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Sole Agents for Imperial, An-

heuser and Tannhauser Beers.

Orders solicited and promptly

filled.

## THE TRIPOD PAINT CO.

Manufacturers of

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PIEDMONT WHITE LEAD, OIL

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## THE RAMBLER'S TOUR

Among the Idols of an Imaginative Brain.

A REMINISCENCE OF DR. POTTER.

Something About the Evolution Theory. A Talk with Hon. W. J. Scruggs.

Modesty and merit usually go hand in hand in both sexes. The late Dr. Potter was a leader in his conference, and yet he was seldom on the floor unless constrained by a sense of personal or official duty. His diffidence was not from a lack of confidence in his own moral, but was the result of an intensely nervous organization that shortened his life at least twenty years.

I choose to illustrate by an incident in the general conference at Louisville in 1874. That conference was the pivotal occasion in the history of fraternal relations looking to organic union between the two American Methodisms. The Northern Methodist church had sent down a strong delegation in the interests of fraternity and its probable annex, composed of Drs. A. S. Hunt, C. H. Fowler and General Fisk. There was another considerable class that might be properly termed lobbyists, but if we would speak euphemistically, distinguished visitors. A large committee was raised, to which was assigned the duty of preparing a report on that much-mooted subject. Of this committee Dr. Alpheus W. Wilson, of the Baltimore conference—now Bishop Wilson, was the chairman. After no little discussion in the committee room, a majority report was brought in by the chairman towards the heel of the session, and a minority report was likewise brought in and submitted as a substitute.

The north Georgia delegation was nearly unanimous in support of the majority report, and as the session was nearing its close were anxious at the proper time to cut off debate and come to a direct vote. After a vigorous discussion on the merits of the question lasting through two morning sessions, I went at the suggestion of several of our delegates to Dr. Potter and urged him to make a short, ringing speech in conclusion. As another part of the programme I suggested a north Alabama delegate to secure the report when Dr. Potter had finished and instantly move the previous question.

Dr. Potter's native modesty was very much in his way, but when the critical moment arrived in some sort lifted him to his feet and he made the ablest ten-minute speech of the session. The Alabama delegate was on time, but he could not find the opportunity to enter into the general discussion, and thus lost his right to call the main question. Seeing this we next fixed on Judge Meriwether, one of our lay delegates, to obtain the floor when the Alabama delegate had his say. When Meriwether rose he was recognized by Bishop Pierce, who chanced to be in the chair. He thereupon moved the previous question, which motion was entertained. Then followed a scene that was well nigh as tumultuous as frequently occurs in the stock exchange when bulls and bears are on their mettle. Minority delegates rushed to the front and protested against being denied the privilege of discussion. They appealed to Judge Meriwether, but he stood firm. They turned to the presiding bishop; he was equally immovable. The conference ordered the main question to be put, and after voting down the substitute the majority report was adopted, but by a rather narrow margin. The motion to reconsider the next day signally failed and thus Methodist unification received a blow from which it has never recovered. I am satisfied that Dr. Potter's speech won the fight and for it he deserves a monument.

Herbert Spencer and his disciples are pushing the evolution theory in all possible directions.

Max Müller argues that the three hundred dialects of men "from China to Peru" are the outcome of a long-continued evolutionary process. So, likewise, theology, as August Comte long ago taught in his "Positive Philosophy," has passed through divers stages of development from Fetichism to Monism. Monism, however, who has achieved a splendid reputation in the literary world, is applying the same theory of the governments of the world. Thus this blind, unconscious force called evolution has been working through all time and space. Now developing a rhythmic solar system from primeval fire-mist, according to La Place—then a Shakespeare or a Plato from an unsightly mudfish, according to Darwin, and finally, a Louis XIV imperialism from a six-nation Indian confederacy, according to Mr. Conway. This gentleman is a Virginian by birth and education, the eldest son of an old Methodist banker of Fredericksburg, who, some years ago, expressed his deep regret that his learned boy had drifted from orthodoxy into so many theological vagaries.

Mr. Conway claims that, whereas, the American government has been built up by successive revolutions, the English government has attained its present development by a continuous process of evolution. It strikes us that this theory of Mr. Conway is flatly contradicted by the lessons of history.

Starting with the era of the Norman conquest, the mother country has been periodically shaken by the throes of violent political disturbances from Berwick-on-Tweed to Land's End in Cornwall. What with the struggle of King John with the barons—the War of the Roses—the long and bitter contests of the Cromwellian period—the revolution of 1688 and lesser upheavals down to the reign of the Third George—there were few intervals of rest from revolutionary violence.

Some of Mr. Conway's collateral statements are highly suggestive and worthy of careful consideration. He is right in saying that the monarchic feature in the existing British constitution is of the least imaginative consequence, Victoria, the empress of India, has less political power than Benjamin Harrison, the president of the United States. And what is vastly more important, personal liberty and property rights are less jealously guarded in the great republic of the west than in the island of Britain. These matters deserve to be pondered by the Fourth of July orators when they descend on inalienable rights and what else may lend wings to their imagination.

Meeting a few days ago with Hon. W. L. Scruggs, our minister to the United States of Colombia, he said: "What books are you reading at this time?" I replied: "My reading just now is miscellaneous. I skim the best reviews and magazines, and now and then, as from boyhood, a diligent student of newspaper literature. I have no disposition, however, to neglect the old standard writers, for I find them still more instructive and not less entertaining than the most popular authors of more recent times." "That," he rejoined, "is my own experience, and still to keep abreast with the progress of science and learning, we must needs give a share of our attention to current literature."

I was sorry to learn that he was soon to leave for his post of duty in South America. This he does regretfully, for he greatly loves his native south, and still feels that Atlanta is his home.

Colonel Scruggs is an accomplished journalist

as well as a skillful diplomatist. His retirement from journalism has not cured his "itch for writing." He still makes occasional contributions to leading magazines, and he is seriously contemplating the publication of some of these in book form.

In a late number of The Magazine of American History he has a most readable historical sketch of "The Monroe Doctrine." While he does not withhold proper credit from Mr. Monroe for the first pronounced official declaration on this subject, he properly claims that the germ of this doctrine existed as far back as the administration of Washington.

He inveighs sharply against the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 as an unwelcome concession to Great Britain in the Honduras matter, and also with reference to the Nicaragua canal. When this "Pennington" shall see the light Minister Scruggs may be well on his way to his South American home at Caracas, the capital of Colombia.

In 1831 and 1832 I had a law office, in connection with my editorship of The LaGrange Reporter, over the Puller & Cox corner of the public square of LaGrange. Jim Towers and Graves Swanson had offices on the same floor. At the time that splendid jurist, Hon. Edward Young Hill, was the circuit judge, and a frequent and always welcome visitor in our offices. If Judge Hill was not born in the purple, he was none the less like his brother, Hon. Joshua Hill, a born gentleman. If he had faults, they resulted in a large degree from a temperamental trait that made him a social lion and a delightful conversationalist. But, for all this, he was on the bench a Mansfield without the proficiencies—I might have said the selfishness—of the great English chief justice. I saw much of him during my two years' residence in LaGrange, and when afterwards, as a member of the Georgia conference, I attended its annual session in 1835, I was the guest of himself and family with my old friend, Rev. John W. Burke, as a room mate. Never were two gentlemen better domiciled. Mrs. Hill was a sister of that great Baptist preacher, Rev. John E. Dawson. Her children were all gifted, and especially the oldest son, Edward Young Hill, Jr. He was a lawyer, and I think at one time the solicitor general of his circuit. His intellectual bent, however, was towards literature. He was, for a time, the able editor of The LaGrange Reporter, and on the breaking out of the civil war he entered the army, and fell during the seven days' fight around Richmond. His younger brother, Dawson, was likewise a gallant confederate officer. Major Dan Speer informs me that the last glimpse he had of Dawson was in the Sharpsburg fight as he went under the hill brandishing his sword in some gallant charge.

Judge Hill died about the beginning of the struggle, and so was taken from the evil to come. I have written this as a proper preface to the sublime beautiful poem, from the classical pen of Edward Young Hill, Jr. It has been often published, but its reproduction will be hailed with delight by the readers of The Constitution.

Fair Georgia! how my full heart swells  
As that proud name salutes mine ears;  
What words in legend's memory's cells  
How grand thy destiny appears.  
Although no more among thy hills,  
The wandering minstrel's question, which  
Myre in bold measure thrills,  
When'er I breathe thy glorious name.

Old Yonah, in his solemn pride,  
Lifts from his breast his craggy piles,  
While of his feet his lovely bride,  
The beautiful Nacoochee, smiles;  
And Kennesaw his double head  
On thee thou appears in power serene,  
While near him o'er its pebbly bed,  
Rolls Chattahoochee's azure stream.

Upon thy soil has nature raised  
Her monumental granite rock,  
Around whose brow for ages blazed  
The lightning's yet it felt no shock;  
For calmly wrapped in cloudy shroud,  
Defying Time's en from its birth,  
It stands, a mighty sentinel of decay,  
The great monument of earth.

Fair learning's gifts by thee are showered  
O'er every one; on every hand,  
In academic shades embowered  
Thy seats of learning dot the land.  
Old Franklin counts her foster sons;  
Who stand in fame's proud fane, by scores;  
And Mercer leads her honored ones,  
Whose names are trained within her doors.

From Oglethorpe's time-honored halls  
Have issued men that claim at wit and pride,  
And Emory's venerated walls  
Have sent forth many a giant stride;  
Upon her hill-environed plain,  
Both beautiful Marietta stand;  
'Tis here at arms war to train  
Defenders of our own dear land.

Toward the western border line,  
Near Chattahoochee's silver stream,  
Where groves of maple, oak and pine,  
Drive off the sun's too garish beam,  
A village sits midst classic shades,  
Which fairer grows by every clime,  
And many bright-eyed, laughing maids,  
By thee are fostered, sweet LaGrange.

Where on the steep Atlantic coast  
Break the wild waves of eternal green,  
Savannah stands—by proudest boast  
The "Forest City"—a seaport queen.  
North and south, inland and mart,  
Augusta lies fair as a dream,  
And northward still, thy throbbing heart,  
Atlanta with its pulse of steam.

Great Empire of the sunny south;  
Thy wanderer greets thee from afar,  
Thy praise is ever in my mouth;  
Upon thy flag thou brightest star;  
May thy June rays beam ever bright;  
Thus will I pray where'er I roam;  
May an old minstrel's song thy light,  
Land of my birth, my youth's loved home.

We were not without hope that the over-throw of Bascom would be the dawn of a brighter era for Chile. But the naughty behavior of the junta has somewhat shaken public confidence.

What our little sister republic can promise herself by a diplomatic rupture with our government is something we fail to comprehend. If the American minister has transcended his authority in granting asylum to improper persons let the fact be brought to the notice of the state department at Washington, or even if needful let the junta demand his recall.

The Chilean authorities ought to be admonished by the experience of Mexico, a much stronger government than their own, that it is rather a hazardous experiment to attempt to seat the tail of the American eagle. He may not be a bigger bird than the condor of the Andes but he is game to the core.

We hardly think, however, that a government which is still on its first legs is ready for such a rash venture.

Meanwhile the gathering of a strong American fleet at Valparaiso would guarantee protection to our citizens and to our commerce.

It is said that this grave of Washington Alston, at Cambridge, Mass., is unmarked by any suitable memorial. Alston was a South Carolinian, but spent his latter years in Boston, where he was greatly admired.

As a poet he was far above mediocrity, as an artist he was superior to the best American has produced. Many continental art critics rank him with the old masters. Emerson says that Coleridge and other English critics named him the American Titian.

South Carolina ought to care for the neglected grave of one of her noblest sons.

W. J. S.

## DEEP SUBSOILING.

A Plea for Intensive Farming in the South.

SOME MISTAKES IN THE PAST.

What a Few Progressive Farmers Have Done with the Intensive System.

In the history of agriculture, as handed down from legends, when our fallen race had been ejected from the delightful garden, and the unattractive flat had been issued, to earn bread by the sweat of the face, then the cultivation of the soil was inaugurated.

The first known implements for breaking the ground, for the planting of seeds, were crude plows fashioned from sharpened prongs of wood, and, later on as the art advanced, more effective plows were made by the addition of pointed pieces of iron attached to the wood.

Now, in this advanced nineteenth century we have great varieties of shapely steel plows, shares with cunningly formed points and mouldboards to turn up and subside the fields, and where horse power has failed to supply the necessary draught, steam machinery has been introduced to effect the purpose.

After a lapse of five or six years, the average farmer scarcely reaches the depth of six inches, and the deepest subsoiling rarely exceeds twelve inches, and in no case more than eighteen inches, except by an expensive mode of trenching, which has been adopted profitably by a few enterprising gardeners.

It is generally admitted that the deeper the subsoil is broken the greater the absorption of rainfalls, and the more moisture will be retained and held in reserve for the supply of the plants when the summer droughts are on, and also, the greater the absorption of these rainfalls the less the soil is liable to escape to the water courses, and every intelligent and practical farmer must admit that the deep breaking of the grounds, especially in our stiff and arid clay lands, is the great desideratum.

Every practical tiller of the soil will admit that if constant moisture can be secured through the dry seasons that a corresponding quantity of fertilizers can be applied profitably to the growing crops, and the greater the range and amount of nutrient consumed by the searching rootlets the more powerful and perfect the plant will mature, and consequently the greater the production of crops.

We make the unqualified assertion, upon sure and scientific principles, that an acre of land may be persuaded, under favorable circumstances, to produce ten, twenty and even thirty-fold more of valuable crops than the same grounds would under unfavorable circumstances, and that such lands under favorable cultivation and circumstances will continue to increase in value from year to year, instead of wearing and wasting away by the ordinary cheap and destructive poor culture.

We claim that by the intensive system we can correct and change this wasteful and ruinous drain upon the lands and the pockets of the farmer and start him on the sure road to success and prosperity, that by this change increase will take the place of decrease, that by the adoption of the intensive system the farmer will soon find himself on the sure road to prosperity.

In the earlier history of this country, especially in the western states, it was the custom to fell the timber from the virgin forests, lightly scratch the soil, after burning the debris on the grounds, and when the soil had become exhausted, to re-plant the same on the new operation over and over again on the new forests, to be again washed away to the creeks.

Since the war we have had but little left, save these old worn-out fields, which the farmer has attempted to cultivate, upon the same old plans with the aid of commercial fertilizers, and that such results have been that both fertilizer and soil have traveled together to the water courses, or that the fertilizers to burn out and destroy the crops.

These old cheap and squandering plans have to be abandoned, they have been weighed in the balances and found wanting, they have already wrecked ruin and bankruptcy to the deluded farmer.

The true and really economical intensive system of crop culture now looms to the front as the only way to the tiller of the soil, and will surely lead him from absolute ruin to prosperity.

We confidently look to this intensive system to relieve the country of the pest of poverty, brought about by the results of poor cheap and destructive culture.

Mr. David Dixon used to say that he could always find in the spring of the year where the dry streaks were going to be from the depth of the plowing.

Did Mr. Vortien make five bales of cotton from one acre?

Did one South Carolina man make 257 bushels of corn from one acre of land?

If so, can't it be done again? Why can't it be made a business of the soil, and not crops upon every acre planted? If it has been done, it can be done again, with the same or better preparation. How are all the great crops made we have reached, and what, by what process are nobles made and wherefore bumble-bee content?

What does a farmer want with 1,000 acres of land, all covered with wild, uncultivated briars and gullies, except for the blackberries? Is it not an established fact that fifty acres well cared for will yield more profit than such a thousand indifferently tilled?

Among the arts and sciences, agriculture, the most important of all, has been relegated to the rear, it is still wearing the clogs of ignorance, especially in the south, where the sunshine and the showers are the most genial.

It is not time that these rusty shackles should be loosened? We believe the crisis of waste and ruin has been reached, and that a new era will soon begin to dawn upon agriculture, and that the coming century will be distinguished on account of the amazing developments that will be made in intensive farming.

We unhesitatingly suggest the intensive system of tillage, the "Bath Institute" system of the fields, the "Bath Institute" plan, to the farmers.

W. H. WHITEHEAD.

## Sterling!

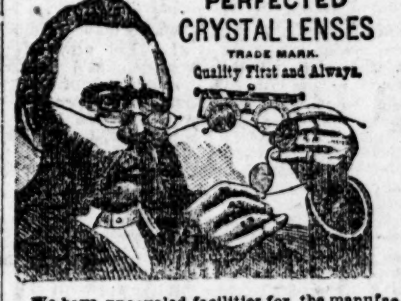
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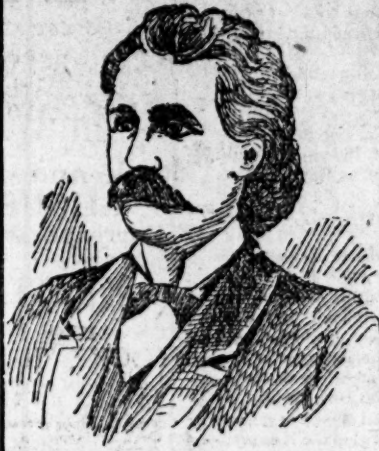


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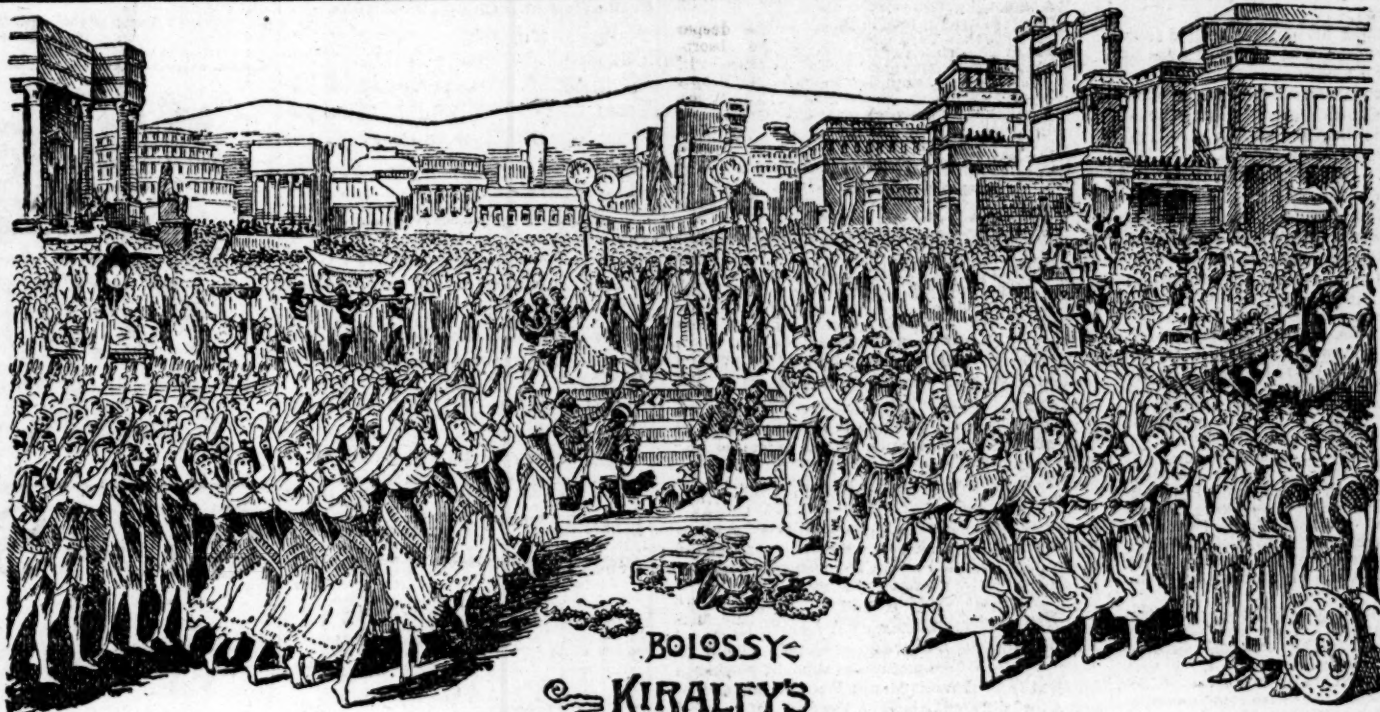
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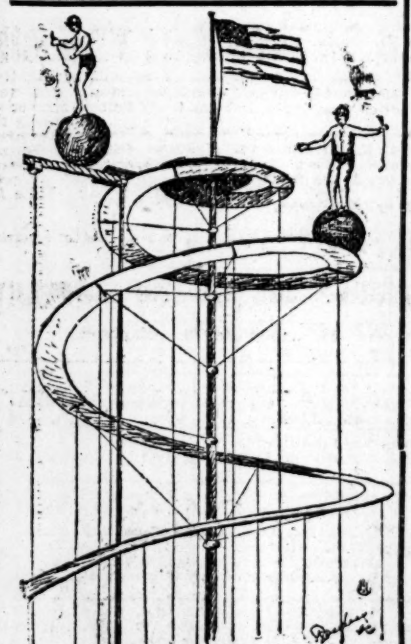
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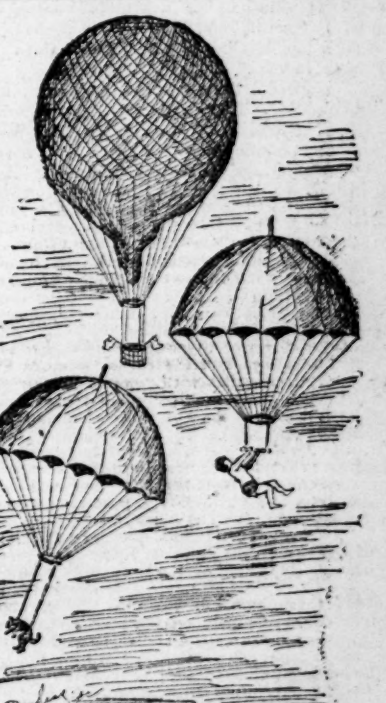
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THIS PAPER CONTAINS  
24 Pages.

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

SECOND PART.  
Pages 9 to 16.

VOL. XXIII.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## KEELY COMPANY.



Like a double team, spirited and strong, were the Cloak and Dress Goods stocks on Saturday. Each stimulating the other and striving for the lead, and both gaining so greatly in sales that the results were alike pleasing.

How to make this store more attractive is our constant study. Many new ideas have come into actuality recently that will gratify taste and promote comfort.



The Fete of the Cloaks and Dress Goods will continue this week. Throughout the store the rhapsodies in Wraps, jewels in Jackets, delights in Dress Stuffs are displayed with here and there gems of Silks; rich touches of Trimmings, or choice selections of Domestic Decorations thrown in to add to the interpretation of the Autumn and Winter fashions. The exhibition is now rounded into perfect consummation.

## PARAGRAPHIC BARGAIN INDICATORS.

THE "Royal" 11-4 Blanket is the choicest in all the world at \$5.50 the pair. They are trophies for nice housekeeping. The wool of exquisite fineness—Australia has to furnish the better part of it—is scoured to glistening whiteness and fulled to the delicate point of solidity that retains elasticity. Each pound of wool represents dollars of cost. But at regular prices they sell well. How quick they should go when the prices drop over 30 per cent at a single cut as they do now. You cannot get them again at the sacrifice price.

See the sumptuous Silk Covered Eider Down Bed Comfortables at \$12.50; selling elsewhere at \$16.00. The Sateen-covered ones at \$5.50 are not a whit behind in elegance.

ALL through the Cloak Room words of appreciation are expressed concerning prices. Prices are always a sore point, and compliments are not apt to come from buyers if there is any doubt of real cheapness. Such testimony has value.

How little description describes the forms and the stuffs of Women's Wraps we know full well; hence we pass details and ask you to come look over the stock in person.

Of Capes we show thirty odd styles. Cheviots, Broadcloths, Bedford Cords all enter into the make up of the garments. Jackets and Reefers are all mostly long. They merge into the handsome Louis XIV Coats and the dashing English Double Breasted Box Coat. We have them all.

THE public interest is ours. Our bargains go to the people. We make long reaches for your favors. Here is Chiffon enough in a single lot to meet the needs of thousands of women. Dainty styles, 4 inches wide, all colors, that until recently sold at 75c the yard. Somewhere between Paris and Keely Company's a cyclone struck the price and the entire quantity goes at one upset, horizontal rate of 49c. Other people pay the losses. It's the penalty that follows overproduction.

The stock abounds with other Chiffons, Laces and Ribbons that are bargains worth your study.

Coque Feather Boas are all the rage. Here's a limited number that pass under the bargain string. Your choice of these graceful things for \$4.98, worth \$7.50 anywhere.

IS there a woman of taste who isn't interested in Camel's Hair Dress Goods? How can there be? When the stuff was odd almost everybody wanted it, now that it's a familiar it has bred friendship. Broadcloths and their close kin—Ladies' Cloth and Habit Cloth—are in tempting array. The only difficulty is to choose where all are so beautiful. You know the peculiar loveliness of these stuffs—finish as dainty as the petals of a rose, colors as exquisite as art can supply. A peerless gathering; 85c, 98c, \$1.25, \$1.69 and \$2.48.

Bedford Cords are destined to remain the aristocracy of Dress Goods for months to come. Among the newest fancy weaves are Chevron Raye, suggestive of zigzag Corduroy roads, Armure Alligator effects and jumbled Match-stick Matelasse.

A HALF dozen of the world's best makers have contributed their best to our symposium of Hosiery for men, women and children. That's why the stock cannot be matched.

Women's acid fast black Hose, 10c, 15c, 20c. Women's high-spliced heel and toe, Hermsdorf dyed black Hose, 25c. Complete assortment of women's colored, all-wool Hose, 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c.

Misses' fast black Hose, 10c, 15c and 20c. Misses' double knee, heel and toe, fast black Hose, 25c and 35c. Misses' genuine Derby-ribbed fast black Hose, 35c. Misses' Silk Hose, black, 60c and 75c.

Best 25c Half Hose in the city, black or balbriggan.

KEELY COMPANY.

KEELY COMPANY.

## MILLERS'

Are offering the greatest attractions in Chamber and Parlor Suites, Sideboards, Dining Tables, Wardrobes and all kinds of

## FURNITURE

Our Carpet stock is well furnished with Axminsters, Body Brussels, Tapestries, Ingrains, Rugs, Silk and Lace Curtains and everything kept in the line of

## CARPETS

Do you need any Mantels, Tiles and Grates? Examine our matchless goods and you may be sure you will be pleased.

## MANTELS

Now, a word about prices: We will not be undersold.

60 AND 62 PEACHTREE STREET.







## THE FIRST SKIRMISH

Over the Lottery Question in New Orleans.

## THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

To Arrange the Date of the Nominating Convention—The New Rules That Were Adopted.

NEW ORLEANS, October 17.—New Orleans has been given up the greater portion of the week to politics, the occasion being the meeting of the democratic state central committee to arrange the date of the nominating convention, and the rules governing the election of delegates to it. It was the first skirmish over the lottery question, and was watched with a great deal of interest, as evidence of the strength of the two factions. The meeting was a decided success for the "pros," or that wing of the lottery in favor of adjusting the amendment extending the charter of the lottery company. They organized and controlled the committee, and adopted the rules agreed on, and did, indeed, whatever they wanted.

These new rules adopted are of great importance, and will make a material change in the political situation in Louisiana. The first and most important makes the democracy a white party, and requires the election of all delegates by white primaries. This was absolutely necessary, for the party in many parishes was rapidly becoming a negro one. In a number of the parishes the negroes are allowed to vote at democratic primaries or elections, and as they have a majority of the votes, they actually control the party's action. A handful of white men in the 20,000 white voters in these parishes absolutely vote the 100,000 in the white districts, having a majority in the state convention.

The other rule is that those who participate in the democratic primaries shall sign a pledge to vote the democratic ticket for president and congressmen. This is the first time that many members of the Farmers' Alliance out, as the alliance may, and probably will, put up independent candidates for congress next year.

The question of a white primary to settle the lottery question is becoming more and more important, for while both factions pretend to be equally anxious to settle the lottery at any terms on which they can unite or agree.

The new sugar bounty law has been found not to work so far, and some changes in it are absolutely necessary. The government has appointed no inspectors or weighers in the parishes, so that the planters have to send their sugar to New Orleans to be weighed. Here the work progresses so slowly that it will take until next summer to make a thorough inspection. In the meantime, none of the sugar can be sold, and the planters are thus left without money for their crops.

The sugar exchange held a meeting to complain, and a committee was appointed to confer with the internal revenue officials and see what changes were needed in the laws and regulations to expedite the inspection.

Although the trial of the pugilists Warren and McCarthy for fighting before the Olympic Club has shown that it is impossible to secure a verdict against glove fights in New Orleans, the grand jury has not given up, but makes the matter the subject of a special message to Judge Marr, in which it declares that there is no difference between prize fights and the so-called glove fights. It recommends that the legislature be appealed to and asked to extend the law so as to prohibit pugilistic encounters of all kinds.

The grand jury is also after the poolrooms, declaring that the worst of the gambling known and the most pernicious in their effects. It declares that it is desirous of finding some way of reaching them under the law, but could not do so, and thinks the legislature ought to interfere in this matter also.

The mayor has finally settled the question of the crypt of the discolored nuns with a veto. The matter was a most important one, and aroused great interest, there being a certain tie of religion in it. The discolored or barbed nuns have a convent in the center of the city, on Rampart street, and asked permission of the city council to be buried therein, on the ground that their religious rules required it. The people of the neighborhood objected to having a cemetery in the heart of the city, and entered a protest. Several influential Catholics called on the council to support the request, and the council, after a long session, voted to grant it, thereby settling the matter.

The discussion of the question has called attention to the fact that there are half a dozen cemeteries in the heart of the city, and in some of its best residence portions. The council will be called on to prohibit additional cemeteries, and to arrange, as early as possible, for their abolition, and the removal of the dead in them to the suburban graveyards.

The rice commission, which organized a short time ago, of all the rice mills in the city except one, has fallen through. The mills which were doing the largest business found that they were losing by the commission, and to support the smaller and less profitable mills, and determined to retire from the pool, and this, of course, broke it up.

The orange crop this year will be one of the largest ever raised in Louisiana, if not the largest. It is so abundant in Plaquemine parish that the farmers have been compelled to place supports under the trees to hold the branches up. One planter, Mr. Bradish Johnson, got \$40,000 cash for his crop of 200 acres. This was paid in advance, before an orange was gathered, and the purchaser taking all the risks, and gathering the crop.

It will be a little late this year and it will not be harvested before the end of October, but there seems to be no danger of any injury to it.

The firemen's festival was a great affair. Some 10,000 persons attending it each day, Sunday and Monday.

John Duffy, the well-known gambler, suicided Monday, as the result of a prolonged spree. He was one of the best known men in New Orleans. He kept the most palatial gambling saloon here for years, and accumulated quite a large fortune in it, but retired some years ago to live in his property.

Whenever he got drunk his idea was suicide and he had to be watched; but this time he was not watched closely enough and managed to make away with himself. He has been trying for a week to sober up, but finding it impossible, solved the problem in this very complete manner.

Henry Shepherd, an old Orleansian, died at Shepherdstown this week of paralysis. His uncle, R. D. Shepherd, was the man who saved the life of the famous old Israelite, Judah Touro, at the battle of the Clouds, of Boston. He thought no more of the matter, and was not a little surprised to learn on Touro's death that he had been left the old man's entire fortune, amounting to over a million dollars, except enough to establish the Touro infirmary and the Touro synagogue. This became the basis of one of the largest fortunes in the country.

Miss Shepherd married Mr. Brooks, of Boston, and the property passing to the Brooks heirs. The estate was the largest in New Orleans, and was managed by Henry Shepherd, who himself was a rich man, and who is noted for carrying on for years a most persistent suit against the city to compel it to recognize its old anti-bellum debt, in which he was successful.

It seems to be pretty well established that the Carrollton railroad system will at an early date operate electric cars on its road in place of mules, reducing the time to Carrollton from one hour to twenty minutes. The change is expected to give a great impetus to the upper portion of the city. There is a great craze here to move up town, and even the crooks, who never before moved out of the French quarter, are struck by it. Nearly all the available locations have been taken, and the time to get up there has seasonally interfered with the up town movement, but rapid transit will solve this dilemma.

## TYPICAL CHARACTERS AT SUMMER RESORTS.

It seems as though, go where one will, to a fashionable summer resort, to a gay and mirth reign supreme, or to a quiet, sequestered spot where one is forcibly reminded of "The Deserted Village," the characters among the crowd, large or small, are much the same.

I am glad to say that the majority of people one meets at such places are pleasant, and we can look back at the few weeks spent with them with genuine happiness. There is a sad mingled with pleasure in thinking of such things. We form new acquaintances on occasions like this. New friendships that are so soon to be ended by separation, the whole parting with even a new friend is more or less mixed with sadness, because we know it will only be a little while before all is forgotten.

The ponderous wheel of time obliterates in most instances, but happily, not all. It is something of an art to know how to keep friends after one has made them, and is a better to cultivate a genuine and a good, the redeeming qualities of human nature than it is to fight the bad ones.

The summer girl of '91 is a thing of the past, but like a soft breath of air on a balmy spring day, she will ever be cherished, ever associated with the rosiest side of life—youth, love, happiness. Who has not felt the glow of her bright face and happy voice? Who has not been made to smile involuntarily at the romantic view she takes of life, and the beauty she finds in everything around her?

Beauty is only skin deep, then we are to believe that the summer girl is a creature of the surface—a thing of beauty and consequence a joy forever. She has danced her last waltz, had her last champagne taken her last plunge in the ocean, and "with many a sigh and bitter moan," has relinquished all.

She has folded away with reverent hands her dainty summer gown—perhaps saving it for another season's conquest.

If the summer girl must take a back seat, then must also the summer beau. With what eagerness has he donned his tennis shoes and shoes to spend an afternoon with a joyous party, or perchance sauntering down a shady walk, racket in hand (just for effect) with some "adorable angel." The angel, by the way, whom he has whittled away so many bright hours, and when, after asked about her some months later, will say, with a far-away, searching look on his face, "Miss—Who is she? Where could I have met her? The name sounds familiar, but for the life of me I cannot remember." And if Miss—should ever be reminded of such a gentleman, "Yes, I remember having met a Mr.—last summer, but there were so many others there, that really I cannot recall just which one he was."

It is an indisputable fact that where there are a crowd of ladies, some of the number are bound to be true goddesses in every sense of the word. As a resort, one has an opportunity of studying every phase of the human character, and those who were at—last summer were convinced of the fact that an unscrupulous female gossip is a thing to be feared as much as a would be poisonous reptile.

"Birds of a feather flock together," and the two of the kind just mentioned were very dear friends. One of the ladies held the position of steward in his church, and as for the husband of the other, he was formerly a minister and a rider in the same club. My idea is that these gentlemen would do well to instill into the minds of their wives the first of the cardinal virtues. Both ladies were workers among the poor in their churches, but they should bear in mind that "if I should distribute all my goods to feed the poor and give my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profits me nothing." They criticized every one they came in contact with, and the few that escaped their scathing tongues should indeed consider themselves blessed. Every one knows that those who talk most are most deceitful, and I must say that these ladies carried off the palm in this—they were women of many faces. No one could be so agreeable in person as you were with them, but get out of hearing, and then would the dissecting begin. Did they dance? Oh, no, indeed! Did they play cards? Horrid! No! But these same ladies spent their time calumniating their neighbors. "Consistent, thou art a jewel." The evil that men do lives after them, and hereafter we will always connect them with the name of slander, of which they were the originators. But such behavior as theirs was only treated with the silent contempt it deserved.

As I have said before, the majority of people at summer resorts are congenial. The memory of them brings us pleasant thoughts. There was one old gentleman in particular whom to meet was enough to make one think: "How nice it would be to grow old like him!" More than four score of years has passed over his head, but his mind is as clear as a bell, and his manners were so young, his conversation showing deep study as well as long experience, always interesting. He was a minister, and his manners were so young, his conversation showing deep study as well as long experience, always interesting. He was a minister, and his manners were so young, his conversation showing deep study as well as long experience, always interesting.

His face bore the impress of his life. Calm and serene, as they came, and as they went, he allowed no trivial matter to disturb him. Truly, time has dealt lightly with him, and when old age has come, it has been as the blessing of so many beautiful colors.

Who has ever been at a summer resort where there was not a match-making mother? Such a proclivity is so often seen in women that we feel like asking: "Is this falling inherent among the sex?"

Some mothers have been their daughter's worst enemy by letting her go on, and on to a cord tied round the innocent traveler. It seems to me that mothers who resort to such means must be very anxious to get rid of their daughters. Of course it is perfectly natural that mothers should want their daughters to form as desirable matches as possible; but when the would-be mother-in-law becomes too anxious in her attentions to her daughter, she has "son-in-law," then he is put on his guard, and begins to see things in their true light, and one cannot but congratulate the man from having escaped such a snare. In this instance the obedient daughter did as the mother told her, but if anything was ever accomplished no one ever knew it.

The next person that frequents summer resorts is the jealous wife, or, in other words, the woman who thinks every one is in love with her husband.

She, to whom I particularly refer, was a well-disposed woman, but this fault was so fully developed in her nature that it filled her with others. For instance, she would say: "I am perfectly willing for my husband to dance with Miss—, when he comes, but I will not have any other man with her," showing that she had no confidence in her husband or own sex. And when he did come, she was a large, loud woman, rather good looking, but a small, silent man, hopelessly ugly. She ought to have known that young ladies, as a rule, have an eye for the good-looking if not the beautiful, but here was a mother losing love, and as such, was her misfortune, not her fault, then we must overlook it in her. "It takes many people to make up the world."

I must not forget to say something about two young ladies from Atlanta, sisters, tall and willowy, who were so much beloved by every one—people who had hardly any intercourse with them, as well as their constant associates. Their dispositions were all that one could wish for—amiable, cheerful, sincere, and, best of all, a trait so seldom found—unselfish. They lost self entirely where others were concerned. Politics they were, but not with the cold, calculating policy that characterizes most of people. What they did was simply for the enjoyment of others. Long will they be remembered by their friends of last summer.

NORA SHEKMAN.

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Nick Mandache? BUCHANAN'S PILLS will relieve.

## THE MAGIC CHARM

Which a Louisiana Negro Put Great Faith In.

## DEVELOPING THE IRON INDUSTRIES.

The Scheme Quashed by the Alien Land Law of Texas—Other Gossip of Interest.

DALLAS, Tex., October 17.—[Special.]—Today, as THE CONSTITUTION correspondent was searching for some news, he ran across a curious mass of rags, hair, herbs, pieces of watch spring and several bird claws in a yellow looking bag about the size of a pocket-book, in the possession of the keeper of the Dallas police station. Upon questioning, the station keeper said the mysterious thing was a "hoodoo bag" belonging to a yellow negro named Simon Pegue, who was fresh from the cornfields of Ascension parish, Louisiana, but was arrested in Dallas on the charge of burglary, and is now confined in the calaboose awaiting trial.

Your correspondent took the hoodoo bag and sought an explanation of the mysterious contents from Simon, through the latticed bars of his cell.

Upon the whole, he attributed infinite powers to the magic charms of the wonderful bag; he said it had never failed to clear him of trouble, and it had imparted to him the powers of healing, fortune telling, etc.

"If your hoodoo bag possesses all power, why does it not bring you relief by unlocking the cell door and allowing you to go free?" queried the correspondent.

"Oh, I cannot do anything with that bag now. A white man has had his hands on it, and killed the charm. If a white man or a black nigger touches a hoodoo bag it is dead."

"How do you go about getting together the material for another?"

"I first pray for power to get another, then I set about, after I find the spirit has taken hold of me, to get some wood, and the steel from a watch spring of a person who I know to be charmed, some of his or her hair, and then the claws of a certain kind of bird and certain herbs, all of which it takes to make up a hoodoo bag."

"What kind of herbs, and what kind of bird claws do you get?"

"I must not tell that. It is a secret that would lose its charm if it was known by other people."

"What kind of people are 'black people'?"

"Oh, they are people known in Louisiana as having one-eighth nigger blood and the rest white blood. They are always possessed of a bad spirit, and I have known people to perish of it. As a resort, one has an opportunity of studying every phase of the human character, and those who were at—last summer were convinced of the fact that an unscrupulous female gossip is a thing to be feared as much as a would be poisonous reptile."

"Birds of a feather flock together," and the two of the kind just mentioned were very dear friends. One of the ladies held the position of steward in his church, and as for the husband of the other, he was formerly a minister and a rider in the same club. My idea is that these gentlemen would do well to instill into the minds of their wives the first of the cardinal virtues. Both ladies were workers among the poor in their churches, but they should bear in mind that "if I should distribute all my goods to feed the poor and give my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profits me nothing." They criticized every one they came in contact with, and the few that escaped their scathing tongues should indeed consider themselves blessed. Every one knows that those who talk most are most deceitful, and I must say that these ladies carried off the palm in this—they were women of many faces. No one could be so agreeable in person as you were with them, but get out of hearing, and then would the dissecting begin. Did they dance? Oh, no, indeed! Did they play cards? Horrid! No! But these same ladies spent their time calumniating their neighbors. "Consistent, thou art a jewel." The evil that men do lives after them, and hereafter we will always connect them with the name of slander, of which they were the originators. But such behavior as theirs was only treated with the silent contempt it deserved.

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## Facts That Cannot be Gainsaid.

Which a Louisiana Negro Put Great Faith In.

DEVELOPING THE IRON INDUSTRIES.

The Scheme Quashed by the Alien Land Law of Texas—Other Gossip of Interest.

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THAT SCHOOL BILL CHARMING

average, too utter, not worth a cent and India  
 Genes.

What nations are called enlightened?  
 Those which have the most wars and the worst  
 and produce the most criminals.

How many nations has the earth?  
 That's according to how yet mix your drinks  
 and which way you go home.

What is the earth's axis?  
 The lines passing between New York and San  
 Francisco.

What causes day and night?

Day is caused by night getting tired out. Night is caused by everybody taking the street cars and going home to supper.

What is a map?

A map is a drawing to show the jury where

What is a mariner's compass?  
A jug holding four gallons.

**LIFE IN THE COUNTRY.**  
From The Eastman, Ga., Times-Journal.  
Jim Fletcher cut 6,000 pounds of hay one evening this week with his new mower, besides killing twenty-pound gobbler.  
From The Gibson, Ga., Record.

J. M. Wilcher caught a trout last Thursday that weighed eight pounds. How's that for trout fishing in this section?

From The Cuthbert, Ga., Liberal Enterprise.

As an evidence that Spring Vale is growing two

Dr. Hillman and John Griffin are the proud fathers. We are determined to have a town.

From The Irwinton, Ga., World.

Two negro preachers were discussing religion, when one expressed a desire to go to heaven at

"Brudder Jones, I do wish I was a June bug."  
 "Why?" asked Brother Smith.  
 "I'd fly right straight ter heaven."  
 "Yer a fool, nigger. Peckerwood git yer 'fore  
 ou git half way."

**A DELUDED ROYALIST.**  
Colonel Joseph Robinson's Appeal to the  
Tories of South Carolina.  
From The Charleston News and Courier.  
The letter published below is a copy of one issued by Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Robinson, of

by Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Robinson, of the English army, to the torries of South Carolina over one hundred years ago. It was recently unearthed in this city, and will doubtless be of value to the historical society, which can obtain it if desired by application at The News and Courier office.

ated, as seen by the date, in the turbulent times between the date of the drafting of the articles of confederation and the adoption of the constitution of the United States. It was an attempt on the part of Colonel Robinson, a subordinate of General Robert Cunningham, to bring together the stories of America in political compact.

The following is a copy of the letter:

"Gentlemen:—After a long series of fatigues after many personal sufferings, I am so happy as to return to South Carolina, once more; it gives me real pleasure to find that, notwithstanding all the vicissitudes, all the exertions of cruelty, and all the insinuations jesuitically calculated to alienate the minds of the people from their duty to

"As to the regiment of South Carolina royalists, with whom I had the honor to share the fatigues of the campaign, I wish to assure the husband with

service, no men could possibly behave with greater courage or more steady perseverance. Moreover, they are unlearned to retreat; what engagement, what attack were they ever in, that they left the ground, or had not the honor to bury the enemy's dead? For me to expatiate upon the calamities of this unhappy war; for me to point out particulars of your sufferings, and the rascalities of some assuming individuals, at this mo-

"I beg to congratulate you upon the pleasing prospect of a re-establishment of civil government, with the full enjoyment of all those rights and privileges which formerly so much conduced to your happiness and prosperity. Gentlemen, let us now have full advantage from experience, to

...you are not truly able, from experience, to discriminate the great difference between a regular system of government and that of a rebellious anarchy, does not cost me a moment's hesitation. "Go on, proceed, be steady in your principles; the time is at hand when peace, prosperity and tranquility will amply crown your virtuous behavior; when the horrid alarms of war will be no more; when you will cultivate your lands, and

with rural pleasure under the shade of your vine, nor be afraid of being dragged out to arms and ravished from all your darling family joys, by the sanguine youth, who delights in the tune and cockade; whose mouth is filled with a lot of broken borrowed arguments touching British cruelty, slavery, being born in the country, fighting until death, etc. etc.

"Gentlemen, I rejoice to have the opportunity returning you my cordial thanks for the honor you did me on a former occasion, which I hope

will be pleased to accept: And with that  
everything salutary and prosperous may await  
u. JOSEPH ROBINSON.  
"Charlestown, June 27, 1780."

---

**Must Have a Depressing Influence.**  
from The Boston Record.  
Paradoxical as it may seem, the inhabitants of

the town of Pressburg in Austria have an antipathy to newspapers.

---

*TRANSLATION FROM HORACE.*

---

"Donec gratus eram tibi."

---

HORACE.

As long as I could hope to prove,  
The object of thy constant love,  
Ere yet thou gav'st to rival arms,  
Thy snowy neck and sylph-like charms,  
The heir of Persia's royal line,  
Could boast no happiness like mine.

LYDIA.  
As long as thou wast warm to me,  
My heart responded, true to thee;  
Before the Thracian Chloe's charms,  
Beguiled thee from my willing arms,  
I, Lydia, of distinguished name,

The Roman Illa put to shame,  
HORACE.  
The Thracian Chloe rules my heart,  
With music's sweet enchanting art;  
Her hand doth sweep the sounding chords,  
With pow'r beyond the strength of words,

For her I would not fear to die,  
If, soul to soul, we meet on high.

LYDIA.

Calais, the son of Thurian sire,  
Inflames me with a mutual fire;  
For Horace I no more will sigh,  
Nor dim with tears my lustre's eye.

Not that which comes my hasty eye,  
And should the Fates demand my life,  
Ere Calais claims me for his wife,  
Twice, gladly, I the debt would pay,  
To clasp my love one joyous day.

HORACE.

What! Lydia, hath this Thurian boy

Bewitched thy jealous heart?  
For me the future holds no joy,  
If I from thee must part.  
Why cannot, then, our former love,  
Renew the vows we broke,  
And bind our hearts,—no more to rove,  
As with a brazen yoke?

If Chloe, now, be cast aside,  
And be for aye resigned,  
Will not the wound to Lydia's pride,  
Be banished from her mind?

LYDIA.

Though Calais be in Lydia's sight,

More fair than morning star,  
And thou, than dancing eork more light,  
More passionate than war,  
Yet, all for thee would Lydia give,  
For thee, alone, would sigh,  
For thee would only wish to live,  
For thee would dare to die.

Atlanta, Ga.

—CHARLES A. READ.

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**THE WEATHER REPORT.**

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WASHINGTON, October 17.—Forecast for Sunday: Generally fair; stationary temperature; theaterly winds.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

PLANTAS, Ga., October 17, 7 a. m.—Barometer 30.2; temperature, 48.5; dewpoint, 38; wind, east; velocity, 8; rainfall, 0.

P. m.—Barometer, 30.26; temperature, 59.0; dewpoint, 36; wind, northeast; velocity, 7; rainfall, 0.

Maximum temperature, 66.1; minimum temperature, 44.0; rainfall, 0.



## SCHOOL BILL

consideration by the At-  
General.

## IN OPINION MONDAY.

Members Think the Safe-  
for the Gov.  
Veto It.

The capitol was discuss-  
yesterday.

They had an opinion to  
express on the bill, and  
that a mess had

been made of the bill to  
be submitted to the Gov.  
on yesterday.

well talked over the  
general, but will  
construction of the

governor until  
the letters were  
received from the authors of

will consider it care-  
fully his signature

officers were of the  
it would be best for  
giving his reasons for  
not interfering with  
the act, which is the  
pay for three months, for  
could be construed  
nearly payment pro-

fect until January,  
the next legislature  
concluded its first  
session they can enact  
a provision complying  
with the act, and it will  
be one, even though  
ordnance with the in-

terference.

is of the opinion  
bill the money  
for this year  
of December, could  
not be retained in  
ry, 1893.

lose up all the schools,  
noes, many believe the  
bill and allow the  
until the next legis-

tion, which will be  
to construe the law  
as that his com-  
as that of the school  
general and treas-

the Governor.

proved the following

Legg Banking Com-

in equity as to grant-

the cutting of tim-

E. Branch.

complete examina-

to preserve the right

sell the property of

of granting liquor

in the water

ish or fishing in the

cept Flint River.

onal Guaranty Com-

pensions from gar-

vale Railway Com-

of Piedmont, Pike

in which shares in

on.

ilton and Roanoke

de camp.

the Merchants' and

the lodge of the In-

ndians and Daugh-

ty treasurer of De-

operating the South

## A CHARMING LETTER

from a Fair Correspondent at the  
World's Capitol.

## UNCLE REMUS IN LONDON BOOK STORES

In the Shadow of Westminster Abbey—No  
American Safe Without  
His Guidebook.

LONDON, October 4.—[Special Correspondent.]—In traveling from Brussels I met a  
charming young woman who was on her  
way to see the "Holy Coat" at Thieves,  
Germany. She firmly believed that  
it would heal any infirmity.

Nearly two millions of people have been to  
see this relic. Last Sunday seventy-four  
thousand pilgrims passed through the ca-

thedral and the doors being open from early  
morning till after midnight. Many reports are  
published about the miraculous cures which  
are said to be made by touching the garment—  
doctors and other witnesses giving certificates  
to certify them.

A new and splendid shrine has been ordered  
to keep it. The government and  
Bishop Koran are now settling whether the  
exhibition of the coat shall be extended be-  
yond the 4th of October.

Emigration to the United States.

Emigration last month increased by no less  
than 7,783, compared with the corresponding  
month last year—781,000 and 8,415 Rus-

sians—both being double those of last year;  
1,022 Italians, the decrease being 875.

Historic Westminster.

I met Canon Duckworth, who is now at  
Westminster abbey. As he sat pouring  
afternoon tea on the exquisitely beautiful  
cups he spoke pleasantly of Dr. and Mrs. E. S.

Barrett, with whom he was charmed. He said  
that Americans loved and knew more about  
Westminster abbey than do the people of  
England. Near him sat a fair Yorkshire

young girl, and I was quite pleased at her re-  
marks to her—showing a tact in adapting his  
conversation to each present.

A friend of his told me a most interesting  
bit of his history, the facts of which may ac-  
count for his comparative young face. The story is  
that while he was tutor in the queen's family

he thought it honorable to tell the queen.  
After that he went with the prince of  
Wales to India, and when he re-  
turned the princess had transferred her  
affections and was married.

The queen looked him in high esteem. She  
gave him a "living" at "St. John's Wood."

No wonder Americans love the old abbey.  
At first it seems rather too crowded with mon-  
uments, but when you get to "Poets' corner"

you would not leave one out. It is with a  
thrill of pleasure that we see our own Long-  
fellow's marble face among the great authors  
of England. I looked about for Dickens, and  
discovered that I was standing on his slab.

An Englishman, writing his last interview  
with Mr. James Russell Lowell, reports him  
saying that Dickens was never a great fa-  
vorite with him, and that he didn't like him  
as well as he once did; that his humor

always struck him as being forced, and his  
style not always as refined as it might have  
been.

Noting that there was no bust or  
statue of George Eliot in Westminster abbey  
I asked Canon Duckworth why it was, and  
that I had wondered if it could be absent on  
account of her secular religious views; yet, if  
that were the case, who were the conspicuous

there would have to be removed. He said  
that no relative or friend had ever asked to  
place one there—that the deans had nothing  
to do about it, though they had asked that  
Elizabeth Barrett Browning be placed by the  
side of her husband, which has not been done.

George Eliot is buried in beautiful High  
Church cemetery here, and her tomb is a  
simple brown-gray Scotch granite shaft. On  
it are the words:

"Of those immortal dead in minds  
made better by their presence."  
"GEORGE ELIOT."  
(MARY ANN GOWSON.)

Born 22d November, 1819. Died 22d  
December, 1880.

A plain slab just behind George Eliot's  
tomb marks the grave of Mr. Lewis. On it are  
the following words:

GEORGE HENRY LEWIS.  
Born 18th April, 1819. Died 30th  
November, 1878.

Standing so near all that is left of these  
two so peculiarly one, it indeed seemed strange  
that a woman who could picture a Maggie  
Tulliver, so full of heart-burning loneliness,  
longings for sympathy and the appreciation of  
companionship (which is said to be George Eliot's  
own life) yet with a glorious strength, suf-

ficient to resist the one strong, pure love of  
her life, because duty was mightier with her  
than desire for happiness, should have her-  
self had such a history.

In reading Cross's life of George Eliot, in  
which are many of her private letters to  
friends with every heart-thought and feeling  
such as only she could write, we must accept  
her peculiar religious beliefs as being honest  
at least, which perhaps was excuse sufficient  
for her own conscience for the one great blot in  
her life. Who of us can judge another's in-  
ner life? Who can know what really in-  
fluenced another? How ready we are to  
criticize and pass judgment upon our fellow-  
creatures when we may altogether misunder-

stand them. The greatest sin that I have  
found in the human family is lack of  
charity in judging others—in being truly just.  
I could be more afraid of being misunder-

stood by a narrow-minded, easily prejudiced,  
uncharitable friend than by an enemy who  
would be perfectly just.

Notes About People.

From the accounts of the celebration of the  
jubilee of Glenalmond College, Perthshire,  
yesterday, Mr. Gladstone is certainly pre-  
sented to the eyes of his countrymen in a most  
gracious and pleasing light. He laid the founda-

stone to the new wing of the col-  
lege, and afterwards delivered an ad-  
dress, in which he attaches great importance  
to the training of personal character, and com-  
plimented the college on being ahead of other  
educational institutions in that respect. He  
encouraged students to cultivate manliness in  
their demeanor and earnestness in the profes-

sion they might choose. On reaching New Castle  
at night, Mr. Gladstone was given an enthu-

siastic reception.

In the Louvre in Paris, just after I had been  
studying the faces of Raphael's holy family,  
and felt better for having seen  
the beauty of purity and holiness, it seemed  
rather a fitness of things to see Dr. Harper,  
president of the Baptist college in Chicago,  
near me, looking at the same picture, with his  
"Badeker" in his hand. Each of us knew  
the other instantly. He said: "I haven't seen  
you since we were in Birmingham at the  
Southern Baptist convention." Dr. Harper is  
a remarkable man to be only thirty-three  
years of age.

Soberly I enjoy seeing our Americans  
holding on so religiously to their Badeker.  
You can spot them all over  
Europe. To prize the guide book  
in public is an honest admission of not know-

ing everything, and bespeaks a desire to be in-

formed.

I met the English partner of the Badeker  
guide-book firm down in Florida last winter.  
He was going over the United States to make  
a guide book before the world's fair in Chicago.

His partner, Mr. L. H. Dyke, is a very  
much discouraged on account of the McKinley  
bill. Canon Duckworth said that a great many  
English people are "saying up" funds to go to  
the world's fair.

Mrs. W. J. Van Dyke, wife of our promi-  
nent capitalist, and mother, and Mrs. Clifford  
Anderson, with Mr. Howard Van Dyke, have  
had a most interesting trip through England,  
France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and Scot-

land. They are now in Ireland, and will sail  
on the Etruria the middle of October.

Miss Ida Holt, daughter of Macon's popular  
and eminent physician, and Miss Mattie Ross,  
who is also one of Macon's prominent fami-  
lies, have returned to Paris, after a summer of  
travel in Europe.

Miss Zeta Rogers's friends in Macon will be  
pleased to hear that she has regained her  
health after a serious illness in Scotland. She  
and Miss Bessie Rogers, of Macon, and Miss Maud  
Jones, of Atlanta, will spend the winter study-

ing in Paris.

The Woman's Suffrage Question.

To one being accustomed to the idea, and  
always enjoying the thought, that women are  
contented with home life and only go out into  
the world for duty's or charity's sake, and  
take an interest in politics because it is right  
not to be ignorant of affairs so important to  
one's country, and last, but not least, not  
perfectly stupid when it would please such  
hands, fathers and brothers to have them  
know what they are talking about when they

are discussing the all-important subjects,  
which really should, to some extent, interest  
women, and their sisters, and daughters, she  
was a matter of surprise.

At the same time of admitted ignorance, that I  
heard of the second session of the conference  
of the Women's Liberal Federation held in  
Newcastle the other day when Lady Stevenson  
read a paper on the "The powers already pos-

sessed by women to sit on local bodies, and the  
duties imposed on members of such bodies, to-  
gether with the extension of such powers  
with special reference to county councils."

Woman suffrage seemed to be a matter of  
grave importance. A heated discussion  
took place on the question of the advisability  
of including the parliamentary enfranchise-

ment of women as a plank in the liberal  
programme. Miss Grace, of London, said,  
saying: "The question is a difficult one. We  
ought to remember that all the great questions  
that have been brought forward by men poli-

ticians have been the result of treacherous  
thought." Lady Carlisle vigorously  
protested against such an idea, saying  
that if women were craven-  
hearted enough to be dictated to, so that they  
kept silence on this matter, the men would  
never take it up."

Mrs. Gladstone made a speech, saying that  
she was glad to meet the members of the  
Women's Liberal Federation, who had come  
from all parts of England to support the great  
liberal cause and her husband's policy.

Sir Edward Gray, M. P., said that in  
political affairs women ought to be  
equal with men, and that they  
ought to think for themselves; that he  
thought it would be healthy influence in po-  
litical when women could take part. All pre-

sented joined in the wish that Mr. Gladstone  
would settle the great Irish question,  
and expressed pleasure in having Mr. Glad-

stone with them at their meeting, which  
would probably be the last before one of the  
most historic and fatal electoral contests of  
the century. Mr. John Morley conducted  
Mrs. Gladstone from the hall.

Attacking the House of Lords.

Mr. Gladstone's speech at the Tyne theater  
in Newcastle, his friends say, was a marvelous  
intellectual and physical achievement.

The threatened collision between the lords  
and commons: the promised disestablishment  
of the Scotch and Welsh churches; the latest  
phases of reform as to be matters of  
great interest just now. One of Mr. Glad-

stone's friends says: "He called his colors to  
the mast in answer to Lord Salisbury's de-  
claration as to the right of the peerage in  
saying that 'nothing shall exist between the  
throne and the people, and that the country  
has to declare for or against the retention of  
an hereditary legislature, at the same time  
it passes its verdict upon home rule, and that  
home rule, if not erected on the ashes of the  
union, will lead to the ruins of the house of  
lords is a bold proposal."

The Mighty Power of the Press.

Some of the newspapers say some very sharp  
things about Mr. Gladstone. The Standard  
says he obstinately insists on keeping Ireland  
to block the way of general legislation, and  
that he has trafficked his convictions on other  
subjects for support on the one on which he  
desires to win. One paper wishes he would  
write a play so that he would receive justice  
without mercy; that such is the  
working of party spirit in or-

inary criticism, when  
very poor speeches, which his followers have  
extolled to the skies as prodigies of wisdom  
and rhetoric; and he has made some very fine  
ones, which his opponents have treated as  
dry and sonorous clap-trap, and that his  
written words have received more deference, not  
to say admiration, than they deserve—but if  
he were to write a play, his keenest admirers  
would go to see it, and would applaud it, if it  
were good; and his most slavish admirers  
would stay away and tell others to stay away  
if it were bad—that immediately after the  
measure of his success or failure would be  
given.

Thus it is—no man becomes so great that he  
can escape the criticism of the press. With  
having known much about Mr. Gladstone's  
ideas, and always having heard him spoken of  
as "that grand old man," it seems almost  
sacrilegious to see him talked into with gloves  
in this manner. Yet, with this astonishment  
comes a feeling of gladness at the freedom  
and fearlessness of the all-powerful press.

In this age most people are too busy and  
some too lazy, or haven't the opportunity to  
find out everything for themselves; so they  
look to the folded messengers of news thrown  
at their front doors, morning and afternoon,  
and the "extras," cried in a sensational tone  
by the ever-on-the-alert news butch, for the  
goings-on in the world. It is really wonderful  
how public opinion is to a certain extent  
molded by the newspapers; and I know that  
our own ever clever, always interesting Maud  
Andrews, who points out so much that is  
helpful and beautiful; says so much that is  
encouraging; teaches us to throw the wide  
mantle of charity over our erring sisters, and  
is truly the friendliest, the truest friend, who  
not accuse me of being too preachy (she  
like most of us, finds "preachy" women tire-

some, to express it mildly), but will agree  
with me in saying that the greatest of the  
knights and women (I like women better  
than ladies; it sounds more like strength and  
real work) of the pencil have a great and  
valuable responsibility in raising the moral tone  
of public thought; in pointing out weaknesses,  
dangers and strength in character; saying  
words of encouragement at the right moment  
to the disheartened; fearlessly denouncing those  
who have been wrongfully persecuted; arousing  
ambitions; exposing frauds; judging our  
enemies and opponents in a perfectly fair and  
broad-minded way; all the time doing a nar-

row-minded prejudice whose "still, small  
voice" is, in so many hearts and minds, as  
ever-present as conscience, often being so  
more energetic than conscience, and the  
controlling influence. In all this, and last,  
but very far from being the least,  
in getting "facts" and "the news" out, and  
correctly, the newspaper workers have a re-

sponsibility as great as that of the ministers of  
the gospel.

LOUIE M. GORDON.

AT THE OPERA HOUSE THIS WEEK

"The Sea King" Opera.

Monday and Tuesday, at night and at matinee,  
the new romantic opera comique, "The Sea King,"  
will have its initial production in this city. No  
theatrical or musical event of the present season  
has been so eagerly anticipated, and no recent  
production has been so full of promise. Many of  
the most prominent and most competent musical  
critics of the city, who have heard the opera, have  
commended it as a work of extraordinary merit.

The story which it tells is one of the best con-  
ceived and most interesting that has been con-  
tributed to light or comic opera in recent years.  
It is romantic, legendary, and sufficient for  
ladies to afford a theme for grand opera, but so  
thoroughly humorous withal and so replete with  
mirth-provoking complications that penanceless  
and give will alternately hold every one  
could infallibly predict the fate of any contin-

plated stage production need seek no other road

to wealth, but it is reasonable to believe that the  
combined charms of melodious music, an inter-  
esting libretto and superb mounting cannot fail  
to win popular approval. Manager Olinde has  
spared neither labor nor expense in this produc-

tion, and an intimate knowledge of what he has  
already done for it justifies his statement that he  
intends to make this the finest production of light  
opera ever seen in this city. He has engaged as his  
principal singers some of the most justly renowned  
artists in the profession, and whom he has been  
selected because of individual fitness for the role  
to be assumed, ignoring all other considerations.

The vocalists are the trained operatic  
singers. The costumes, which were made for the  
production by the famous Keres Costume Com-  
pany. The scenery is also remarkable by reason of  
novelty, beauty and lavish expenditure. Homer  
F. Enoch and Harley Merry are the artists who  
were selected to furnish the elaborate settings for  
the three acts. Both of these gentlemen stand in  
the very front rank of the profession. They are  
without making any distinction, the products of  
brain and brush will fulfill every promise.

Without making any distinction, the products of  
brain and brush will fulfill every promise.

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brain and brush will fulfill every promise.

liberty of the projectors of this enterprise

should apply early for one or more of these choice  
lots. Nature has beautified Ingleside with lavish  
hand. Cool and refreshing springs are numerous  
and limpid streams flow through the wooded  
landscape, constantly the year round. No locality  
in Georgia can boast of a better health record  
than Ingleside. Old residents who have resided  
there for the past forty years, state that malaria  
or kindred diseases are unknown in this vicinity.

A large lake, to be fed by spring water, is in the  
course of construction, and when completed will  
be from fifteen to eighteen feet deep and will be  
also be one of the attractions. Broad avenues  
and beautiful streets are being cut out through  
the timber and graded. The lots are staked  
out in regular squares, bounded by  
streets fifty feet wide, with a ten-foot alley separating  
the front of each row of lots. In fact,  
art, coupled with nature, is making  
of Ingleside one of the most beautiful spots in  
Georgia of the south.

The Interstate Investment and Development  
company occupy a magnificent suite of offices  
on the corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets,  
which are always open to callers.

Remember the place, 107 1/2 Whitehall street,  
rooms 12, 13 and 14, over James's bank.

THE CORNER STONE.

History of an Important Event for  
Waycross.

WAYCROSS, Ga., October 17.—[Special.]—The fol-  
lowing is an extract taken from a letter which  
was read at the laying of the corner stone of the  
new courthouse, Thursday, received from Hon. J.  
L. Sweat, of the building committee, who was un-  
avoidably absent. It is of interest to the citizens  
of Ware county:

"In locating the new courthouse as nearly in ac-  
cordance with the request of the grand jury, as  
was found practicable, the clock tower will stand  
facing the center of Gordon, Church, and  
A streets, with all the land of the  
old courthouse preserved to the county, the  
front and interior walls decreased, and with  
sufficient open space left around the building to  
permit the laying out of car drives and walks  
connecting with all the streets extending up to  
the courthouse square.

The corner stone is composed of granite, and is  
being used for the benefit and accommodation  
of the people, especially jurors, witnesses  
and other coming from the country in their pri-  
vate conveyances, by providing suitable shelter  
within the enclosure for stock, poultry, etc.

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within the enclosure for stock, poultry, etc.















ESTATE SALES.  
T & LIEBMAN,  
ESTATE AGENTS,  
No. 20 Peachtree St.

for the next few days a  
nient, 8-room house and  
s, on six acres of land;  
ntly; electric car line in  
ncipal street, in West  
be subdivided into 26  
fter leaving lot 150x200  
on it. These lots will  
for \$1,000 apiece. Will  
\$5,000, \$3,000 to \$5,000  
ce long time, or will ex-  
r improved property.  
ason for selling is to  
paying property, as she  
her income. Call and  
you this. Big money

T & LIEBMAN,  
EACHTREE ST.

ENGINE HOUSE

ENDRIX, Auctioneer.

AUCTION

10, 1891, at 12 M.

SOUTH BROAD ST.

ROYAL PIECE OF CENTRAL  
ing on Broad street 30 feet and  
advised right of way 100 feet to  
good substantial two-story brick  
ed. 1890-91. The city sells  
of the first headquarters.  
balance 6 and 12 months, 7 per  
ferred payments.  
W. A. HEMPHILL,  
Mayor.

bsorn & Co.

choice pieces of property to of-  
suburban and acreage. We  
unheard of bargains.

SMITH,

STREET--8 NEW NO.

near and Boulevard. Ver

electric line, on Pryor street.

put on near electric line, as

very, beautifully located, very

swim in West End. Now it

for the prettiest property

line. Right at Pryor

cross the street from Judge

Colquhoun. A great bargain.

prettiest lot in the center of

nce. You can get this cheaper

offered. Now is the time.

beautiful and large ground,

ty. Very place to improve.

ment. The cheapest place on

opportunity for some fortu-

new months all this property

with a profit to the men who

see our list.

SMITH,

Broad Street--8

Number.

Y BROS.,

ESTATE

beautiful Peachtree lot near

east, and cheaper than

THIS PAPER CONTAINS  
24 Pages.

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

THIRD PART.  
Pages 17 to 24

VOL. XXIII.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

**THE FAIR**  
**REDUCTION SALE.**

**THE FAIR**  
**REDUCTION SALE.**

**THE FAIR**  
**REDUCTION SALE.**

**THE FAIR**  
**REDUCTION SALE.**

**THE FAIR**  
**REDUCTION SALE.**

**THE FAIR**  
**REDUCTION SALE.**

## FREE ADMISSION TO THE FAIR! THE GREAT FAIR,

Where, commencing tomorrow (Monday), will occur the most unusual REDUCTION SALE in fine Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets, Cloaks, Millinery and Novelties.

REDUCTION SALE, WHY? Because the season is speeding by and we want to reduce stock.

REDUCTION SALE, WHY? Because we want to please the strangers coming to Atlanta, and let them know the true glories of Atlanta.

REDUCTION SALE, WHY? Because we desire to maintain the reputation of The Fair as the lowest-priced house in the south for choice.

Reduced from \$1.25, Silk Warp black Henrietta to 98c.  
Reduced from 75c, new shades in Bedford Cords to 46c.  
Reduced from \$1.50 English Whip and Bedford cords to 98c.  
Reduced from 90c, blk satin striped Dress Goods to 63c.  
Reduced from 75c, all-wool Cashmeres, black and colors, to 50c.  
Reduced to half first

cost the following black Silks from 9 o'clock to 11 o'clock, Monday only and only one silk remnant to each buyer:  
56 choice black Silk remnants in dress pattern lengths in Regatta, Rhadame, French Faille and Peau de Soie Silks. Also a few Remnants of Royal Armure Silk. Come for these black Silks only between 9 o'clock and 11 o'clock Monday.  
Reductions in Evening Silks as follows:  
18 complete suits in the cob-web creations called satin-striped Crepon, including an exact match in Chiffon Lace and all linings at \$19.73, worth \$37.  
Reduced from 60c, Surah Silks to 34c.  
Reduced from 75c, genuine Canton Silks, in all shades, to 49c.  
Reduced from 65c, all shades of Satin, to 48c.  
Reduced from 20c, nail-head trimming, to 12 1/2c.  
Reduced from 75c, As-

trakhan trimming to 44c.  
Reduced from \$1.50, choice Kid Gloves to 98c.  
Reduced from 15c, Cuticura Soap to 10c.  
Reduced from 65c, hem-stitched Silk Handkerchiefs to 38c.  
Reduced from 50c, fine picture frames to 19c.  
Reduced from 20c, good Red Flannel to 15c.  
Reduced from 8c, choice Canton Flannel to 5c.  
Reduced from 75c, fine Corsets to 49c.  
Reduced from \$6.50, \$8.87 and \$10, fine Cheviot and Beaver Street Jackets to \$5. Come quick.  
Choice of any \$10 Jackets at \$5.  
Reductions of Children's Cloaks from \$2.50 to \$1.48.

**HOLD!**  
Do you know that there are thousands of things (little and big) for which you daily pay more than at THE FAIR? Only read of some of these things:  
Cambric 5c, Ammonia 10c, 10c package of Soda

for 5c, Whalebone 9c, Skirt Braid 4c, Ink 4c, Mucilage 4c, Shoe Dressing 10c, Cups and Saucers 5c for cup and saucer; Lamps 2 1/2c, Bamboo Easels 98c, Faber Lead Pencils 4c, Underwear, good, 25c; Roger's Silverware \$3.24 doz. upward, Comforts at 49c up, Bedspreads at 50c up, Dolls at 5c up, Wagons 25c up, Toys at 1/2 prices, Lunch Baskets 22c, Shopping Baskets 15c, Pocket Books 5c, Table Linens 25c up, Napkins 25c doz

## DON'T WAIT. ATTEND THIS REDUCTION SALE AT THE FAIR, 74-76-78 WHITEHALL STREET.

1866. OLDEST AND LARGEST HOUSE SOUTH. 1891

**CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.**  
IMPORTERS AND HEADQUARTERS

**Dry Goods, Carpets, Furniture and Shoes.**

Our fall trade has been unprecedentedly large. So much so we determined to buy new stocks for our Dress Goods and Carpet Departments and to fill in all other classes of goods. For this purpose, Mr. Johnson and Mr. DuBose are both in New York, and we are opening daily new styles in Dress Goods and Carpets.

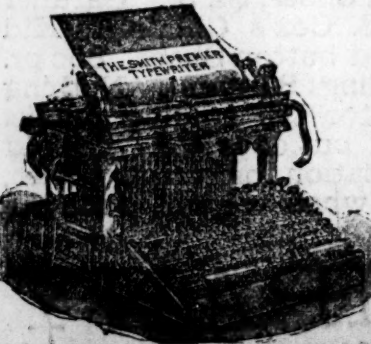
This week is the time to see such imported suits as have never before been shown to the southern trade.

### ALL THE NOVELTIES IN PARISIAN GRANDEUR!

Strikingly stylish in elegant new designs, with shadings grouped in wonderful symmetry and harmony. These magnificent works of art will not remain long, and we can't duplicate. It would not be right if we could, as we have only one suit of each, and ladies do not care to have uniforms. Come this week and see the most superbly elegant goods of the season. All other departments full. Our prices are right.

**CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.**

**Typewriter Headquarters.**



Keep up with the times, and buy the latest improved Typewriter, the Smith Premier. All other makes must gradually fall back, as this machine advances upon the market. Call and be convinced of the truth of the above assertion.  
**JOHN BRATTON, Agt**  
NO. 14 (new) S. B. Road St.  
Phone No. 557.  
Second-hand machines of all other makes at your own price.

**ABE FRY,**

LEADING DIAMOND MERCHANT OF ATLANTA.  
My stock of diamonds is the largest in the city. My facilities for purchasing these gems are unsurpassed. You certainly can save from 25 to 50 per cent, and then you have a larger assortment to select from than any other house in the city. Diamonds from \$50 up to \$2,000.  
**ABE FRY,**  
4 Peachtree Street.

### Edgewood Avenue Theater!

Three Nights, Commencing Monday, October 19th. Special Matinee Wednesday.

A DELIGHTFUL PRODUCTION OF  
**EDWARD E. ROSE'S**  
American Society Comedy Drama in Four Acts,

**JIM, THE WESTERNER.**  
A GRAND CAST. A GRAND CAURTET.

The play produced under the immediate supervision of the author, Edward E. Rose. Prices \$1, 50 cents and 25 cents. Reserved seats on sale at Beermann & Silverman's.

### Return Engagement By Special Request

Three Nights, Commencing Thursday, October 22d. THE NOTED YOUNG AMERICAN COMEDIAN.  
**WILFRED CLARKE,**  
SUPPORTED BY THE CELEBRATED

**FORD ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.**

Thursday—"Honor Bound and Our Uncle."  
Friday—Buckstone's Great Comedy, "Married Life."

Saturday Matinee—"Honor Bound and Our Uncle."  
Saturday Night, By Request—

"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER" and "PILLOCODY."

Advance Sale Opens Monday At Beermann & Silverman's.

\$100,000 to loan on 60 or 90 day commercial paper. Atlanta Trust & Banking Co., cor. Pryor and Alabama Sts.

FOR RENT.  
Nos. 48 and 50 Whitehall street, from Oct. 20th to April 1st, 1892. J. M. High.

### AMUSEMENTS OPERA HOUSE

Monday and Tuesday, October 19th and 20th. { MATINEE Tuesday 2:30 }  
A TRIUMPHAL SUCCESS.  
THE WM. J. GILMORE

**OPERA COMPANY**  
Presenting the Romantic Opera Comique

**THE SEA KING.**

60 people on the stage; 2 carloads of scenery. Our own orchestra. Prices will not be increased, notwithstanding the expenses of this company—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.  
Three nights beginning Thursday, October 22d. Matinee Tuesday 2:30.

**EFFIE ELLSLER**  
Will present Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday Matinee.

In the greatest of all Madison Square Theater Successes.

**"HAZEL KIRK."**  
A Laughter and Tear Producing Domestic Comedy Drama.

PLAYED BY THEM OVER 1,200 TIMES. "Hazel Kirk Comes Home to Every Heart."

CHANGE OF PLAY EVERY NIGHT.  
Prices: 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1. Oct 18-20-21-22-23-24

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, MATINEE AND EVENING.

Return engagement of the latest and most successful musical farce comedy of the age.

**"A BREEZY TIME."**

Interpreted by E. B. FITZ and KATHRYN WEBSTER.

Surrounded by an efficient company of Vocalists, Dancers and Comedians, under the management of DANIEL SHELLEY.

ALL LAUGHTER AND MUSICAL HARMONY Effects, the Newest, Costumes, the Nattiest, Girls, the Prettiest.

MUSIC, the Latest and Sweetest. DANCERS, World-Renowned and Greatest. COMEDIANS, Brightest and Wittiest. Prices—25c, 50c, 75c and \$1. Oct 18 to 21

**DANCING SCHOOL.**  
Miss McLellan Will Reopen Her School Saturday, October 18th, in Zouave Hall, with a school from 4 to 6 o'clock. Classes for children and beginners. Monday and Thursday afternoons from 3:30 to 5 o'clock. Advanced pupils. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons same hour. Ladies' and gentlemen's class Tuesday and Friday evenings from 8 to 10 o'clock. For further particulars, address Miss Grace McLellan, 235 Spring Street. Tu-Thurs, Fri, Sat, Sun, Wed, Fri, Sun







## ON NEXT WEDNESDAY

The Parade Will Include Everything That Can Turn Out.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT WILL GO.

The Schools Will Have a Holiday the Day of the Unveiling.

THE PARTY IN NEW YORK.

The Distinguished Visitors Will Reach Atlanta Tuesday Evening at 4 O'clock.

Governor Hill and party, escorted by the Atlanta committee, arrive Tuesday at 4 p. m. Met at the depot by officers of state and city, labor organizations and citizens. Reception by Governor Northing Tuesday night. Procession forms Wednesday at the capital at 10:30 a. m. Exercises at Grady monument Wednesday, beginning at 12 p. m.

Governor Hill and party, escorted by the committee from the Grady Monument Association, will arrive in Atlanta at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Governor Northing received a telegram to that effect from President C. S. Northing last night. On receipt of the telegram, the governor immediately informed THE CONSTITUTION that he would give a reception to Governor Hill Tuesday night.

The public schools will have holiday on Wednesday and it was settled last night that the fire department will join in the procession. Mayor Hough will also authorize the statement that the mayor and general council will take part in the parade.

The following official letter from Mr. H. S. Smith to Major Stanton declares Wednesday a holiday for the public schools.

ATLANTA, Ga., October 17, 1891.—Major W. F. Stanton, Superintendent Public Schools, Atlanta, Ga.: Dear Sir: It has always been customary for the presidents of the board of education to give the teachers and scholars of our public schools one holiday during the Piedmont exposition. Following this custom and recognizing its propriety, I designate next Wednesday as a holiday. Please advise the teachers. Yours truly, H. S. SMITH, President Board of Education.

At a conference between Mayor Hemphill, Colonel Calhoun and Chief Joyner last evening it was settled that the entire fire department, including seven companies and seventy men, with all their apparatus, engines, hook and ladder, trucks and hose reels, will take part in the great parade next Wednesday.

The Procession and the Programme. Colonel Calhoun completed the order of the procession and the programme yesterday, and it is given in full.

ORDER OF FORMATION, LINE OF MARCH AND PROGRAMME FOR THE UNVEILING OF THE GRADY STATUE, OCTOBER 21, 1891.

Lieutenant Colonel W. L. Calhoun will act as marshal of the day with the following aids: Lieutenants A. P. Woodward, Eugene Henderson, Arnold Broyles, Harvey Johnson and N. O. Harris, his official staff; and Colonel L. P. Thomas, Colonel Albert Howell, Lieutenant John L. Beattie and Captain R. A. Broyles.

All organizations, civil and military, will report at the capital at half-past 10 o'clock a. m. The line will be formed on Mitchell street, right resting on Washington, and extend south along Capitol avenue, for the infantry and footmen, as far as may be necessary, as follows:

Mounted Police. Mexican Band. Fourth Battalion Georgia Volunteers, Infantry. Police Battalion. Atlanta Artillery (without guns). Moreland Park Cadets. Adolph Brandt Division Knights of Pythias. Atlanta Division Knights of Pythias. Joyner High School. Girls' High School. Confederate Veterans. O. M. Mitchell Post G. A. R. Railroad League. Representatives of the Press and Newspaper Men.

Governor's Horse Guards. Governor's Southern Staff. Mayor and General Council. Carriages containing Governor David B. Hill, Distinguished Guests, the Family of Mr. Grady and the Grady Monument Committee.

The Horse Guards, carriages and fire department will assemble in that part of Capitol avenue between Hunter and Mitchell streets east of the capital and along Hunter in front of the capital.

Line of March. Mitchell to Whitehall, Whitehall to Alabama, Alabama to Loyd, Loyd to Decatur, Decatur to Pryor, Pryor to Peachtree, Peachtree to Marietta, Marietta to statue.

On arriving opposite the statue the Grady Cadets will be detached from the column and take a position around it as guard of honor. The procession will continue the march up Marietta street until the carriages reach the statue.

Order of Exercises. The exercises begin at 12 o'clock. President Charles S. Northing will preside. Music. Unveiling of the statue by Miss Gussie Grady. Prayer by Rev. Dr. J. W. Lee. Address in behalf of the Grady monument committee by Hon. Fulton Colville. Music. Introduction by Hon. Clark Howell of Governor David B. Hill, who will deliver the address. W. L. CALHOUN, Marshal.

The order of the procession will not be changed. The order of exercises at the monument may be modified or changed in some detail. The luncheon for an immense platform is on hand and the structure will be ready for the exercises.

Committee from the railroad organizations met last night. They will come out probably about midnight. The railroad league alone probably turn out at least five hundred boys' and girls' high schools probably a hundred to one thousand; the Knights of Pythias, veterans and other civil organizations several hundred.

The Newsboys. Colonel Calhoun has made a space for the newsboys, and all of them are invited to meet at THE CONSTITUTION office Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock to form a line. Captains will be appointed, and the boys will be marshaled in companies of fifty, four abreast. Jaybird and Roxy Callaway are requested to interest themselves in the matter and see that the profession is well represented.

The procession, as it has been formed, will be over a mile long and will be the most imposing ever assembled in Atlanta. Colonel Calhoun has carefully studied every detail of the arrangements and has everything fixed so it will move like clock work. Every division of the procession will be required to conform exactly to the order and the monster demonstration will be handled as easily as a single company.

that organization on Grady day, in the procession and exercises at the monument: John M. Green, Ed Messick, L. Lieberman, Tom W. Jackson, E. C. W. Garity, John W. Daley, A. A. Smith, P. C. Cashman, John Thompson, C. I. Branan, J. B. William.

A Timely Suggestion. Colonel W. T. Smith, of Buford, suggests that the trustees of the Confederate soldiers' monument in the procession next Wednesday. As it is likely that nearly all the trustees will be in Atlanta that day Colonel Smith's suggestion will probably be acted on.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BATTALION GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS, ATLANTA, Ga., October 16.—General Orders, No. 15: The companies of this battalion will assemble on Marietta street, between Broad and Peachtree streets, on Monday, October 16th, at 11 o'clock a. m., in fatigue uniform, to participate in the opening exercises of the Piedmont exposition. By order of: L. L. CALHOUN, Lieutenant Colonel Commanding. A. P. WOODWARD, Adjutant.

THE RAILROADERS MEET. An Order of March Determined for the Grady Monument Unveiling.

The members of all of the railroad organizations about Atlanta met last night at the railroad league hall. John Colvin was elected president, and D. M. Vining secretary of the assembly.

The purpose of this meeting was to make arrangements for the part the railroad men are to take in the dedication of the Grady monument.

A committee consisting of a representative from each order was appointed to decide upon the plan of march. It will be in this order: Engineers, firemen, conductors, switchmen, brakemen.

Mr. S. W. Wilkes will be the railroad orator for the occasion.

THE LATCH STRING OUT.

New York Hospitality Extended the Atlanta Railroaders. NEW YORK, October 17.—[Special.]—The Grady monument committee has been steadily on the go ever since they arrived in New York. Invitations from all kinds of clubs and conventions have been extended them, and every possible attention has been paid them.

Early this morning Mayor Grant called upon them and assured them that the latch string of the metropolis is always on the outside to any delegation which Georgia may send. Later in the day the mayor extended the courtesies of the New York Athletic Club to the committee. At noon they were tendered a "pig-nuckle," or German dinner, by Hon. Amos Cummings, Judge Gleichrich, county clerk, Judge Ehrlich, of the city court, and Judge Ryan, of the police court, and Colonel McKewen, after which they were driven to different points of interest around the city.

Tonight they are invited to the grand democratic rally, and Fulton Colville and Will Hill are expected to speak.

Tomorrow morning at 7 o'clock we leave for Albany, returning Sunday night. We will reach Richmond at 10 o'clock Monday morning. At Richmond a reception will be tendered Governor Hill and the Georgia delegation, after which we will have a special engine to carry the two cars, which will contain the entire party, over to Danville.

At Danville one of the special cars containing Governor Hill and party and one or two members of the committee will be attached to the vestibule which reaches Atlanta at 4 o'clock Tuesday evening. The balance of the committee will reach Atlanta in their private car Newport on the night train.

Necessity for dividing the party arises from the fact that the vestibule will only carry one extra car, which will not accommodate the whole party.

J. R. HOLLIDAY.

NO POLITICAL JUNKET. Governor Hill Will Not Speak on Pending Issues in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., October 17.—Advises received this evening from Albany state that Governor Hill will not make any political address, as has been expected, while here on Monday. He will merely acknowledge the compliment of a reception to be tendered him by the Virginia Democratic Club, of this city. This announcement is quite a disappointment to the Potomac and the public, who were anxious to hear New York's governor on the pending issues.

LAID TO REST.

The Funeral of Miss Ethel Harris Yesterday—Impressive Services.

Miss Ethel Harris was laid to rest yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The services were held at St. Luke's, conducted very impressively by Rev. J. W. Lee. The church was crowded, every seat being occupied by sorrowing friends of the estimable young lady. Her death had proved a severe blow to the many who knew her, and the funeral offerings were very profuse. Fresh flowers formed almost an embankment near and above the casket.

The beautiful Episcopal service was read and several chapters of the Bible were read. A number of the Grady High School, and a class of her former schoolmates sang a hymn that was unusually affecting.

Out of respect for her mother, Mrs. Virginia E. Harris, a well-known teacher in the public schools, the funeral services were held at St. Luke's church. The funeral arrangements were conducted by Mr. W. H. Meyer.

There is a Deficit of \$70,000.

TECUMSEH, Neb., October 17.—Yesterday the doors of the Tecumseh National bank were closed by an order of the comptroller of the currency. National Bank Examiner J. M. Griffith is in charge and overhauling the accounts in which there is a deficit of \$70,000. This has nearly all been made good by the officers of the bank, who have turned over all their property. It is believed that the depositors will be paid in full. Tecumseh National bank was an outgrowth of the Bank of Lincoln and Holmes, and was considered the most solid institution in this part of the state. The failure was a complete surprise, and has caused considerable excitement.

In the Hands of a Kicker.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., October 17.—[Special.]—The Chattanooga Ice and Bottling Company passed into the hands of a receiver today. Liabilities not secured about eight hundred dollars. The cause of the failure was the inability to meet notes in banks. The business will be conducted as heretofore by the receiver.

The World's Fair.

CHICAGO, October 17.—The world's fair board of finance and control has decided to call a conference of the representatives of the state world's fair organizations of the states to meet with the board in this city, in December next. The object is to unify and harmoniously arrange the work.

Encountered Rough Weather. NORFOLK, October 17.—The schooner Maggie Andrews, of Baltimore, from Savannah, to Pensacola, South America, is here in distress. The captain says he lost his deck load of lumber and had the sails torn and split and other damage done while near latitude 33 degrees and longitude 78.

## VITRIOL THE AGENT

Chosen by a Tennessee Mother to Avenge Her Daughter.

REFUSED TO MAKE REPARATION.

The Enraged Woman Takes the Law in Her Own Hands.

THE PITIABLE WRECK SHE MADE

Of Her Daughter's Betrayer—Gallatin, Tenn., Stirred Up Over a Semi-Tragic Society Sensation.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., October 17.—[Special.]—Gallatin is in the throes of excitement over the tragically sensational denouement of a scandal of last year.

In April of 1890 Miss Minnie Overton, of this vicinity, gave birth to a child at Bowling Green, Ky., the accompaniment taking place in a negro hotel. When the fact was known it came like a thunder clap, and many refused to give credence to the story.

The Child Lived but a Few Weeks. Miss Overton claimed that she had been seduced by Samuel R. Elliott, whose father was Attorney General M. R. Elliott, the eloquent lawyer and preacher. She said that he had accomplished her ruin six years ago, and had several times saved her from disgrace by means of medicines. Finding she was about to become a mother, she left home ostensibly on a visit to friends in Columbia, Tenn., but went to Bowling Green.

Elliott, while admitting his relations with her, denied that he was her seducer. He refused to marry her and would not leave the country when threatened with death by her father and two brothers, and for months every one feared a personal encounter, but nothing came of it and the matter quieted down. In the meanwhile Miss Overton left here and is now thought to be living in Texas.

This afternoon at 5 o'clock the scandal was revived in a most sensational and dramatic manner. Elliott was in the store of W. Witherspoon, on the square, when Mrs. Archie W. Overton, mother of the girl, entered, and, walking up to Elliott, without a word, dashed the contents of

A Large Bottle of Vitriol, or sulphuric acid into his face. It struck him square between the eyes and spread all over his face. In ten minutes his left eye was entirely destroyed, and it is thought his other eye will be lost.

His face was horribly burned and he is in great suffering. Mrs. Overton at once left the store.

The Overtons are well known throughout the state, having prominent and wealthy connections in middle and west Tennessee. Sheriff Terry has just left for the handsome Overton place with a warrant for Mrs. Overton's arrest, sent out by Ben Elliott, a brother of the injured man.

EMBEZZLEMENT AND FORGERY.

A Harrison-Appointed Postmaster in a Bad Way.

SHEPHERD, Ala., October 17.—[Special.]—There's a sweet-smelling political sensation in Hayleyville, Ala., a small mountain hamlet a few miles south of Sheffield, that is well authenticated.

W. H. Davidson is the Harrison-appointed postmaster at Hayleyville. He is an organizer for the National Citizens' Industrial Alliance, a member of the Farmers' Alliance, a member of the National Press Association and formerly editor of the Hayleyville View.

A short time ago Davidson was arrested, charged with defrauding the government of \$500 as postmaster. The charge is proven and admitted by Davidson but excused by him as being the work of a man in his employ. The Farmers' Alliance expelled Davidson from the order, branding him as a dishonest man.

After his expulsion he went into the alliance lodge, between sessions, and conspiring with Jones Gladding Clegg secured the seal and under the stamp thereof issued a circular letter to different alliances calling upon them to rally to his aid, and send him enough money to pay the amount due the government, and under the stamp thereof issued a circular letter to different alliances calling upon them to rally to his aid, and send him enough money to pay the amount due the government, and under the stamp thereof issued a circular letter to different alliances calling upon them to rally to his aid, and send him enough money to pay the amount due the government.

To this circular letter bearing the official seal of the alliance he appended his address, and requested the money contributions to be sent to him.

To this circular letter is signed the name of J. Gladding Clegg, requesting the letter to be treated in confidence as a fraternal secret. The name of B. S. Conley, president of the Winston County Alliance, is also signed to the letter, and by Mr. Conley denounced as a forgery. Davidson now will be prosecuted for forgery as well as embezzlement, and the prosecution will be prosecuted for forgery as well as embezzlement, and the prosecution will be prosecuted for forgery as well as embezzlement.

He is likely to go to the mines for a long time when the government is through with him.

A LAZY MURDERER HUNG.

He Did No Good on Earth and Was Given a Leave of Absence.

GREENEVILLE, S. C., October 17.—[Special.]—The Kinnard, colored, was hanged in the jail at Laurens Courthouse, S. C., yesterday, for the murder of Lemuel Oxner, a young white man of that county, some months ago. The murder was a brutal one. Kinnard was a tenant of young Oxner's, and was such a trifling negro that he would do no work. Oxner went to his house one morning to reunite with him, when Kinnard met him at the door and shot him down. The murderer was arrested, and, fearing he would be lynched, he was brought to this city and kept in jail until his trial about a month ago. He was convicted at the same term of court that ten other negro murderers were.

A "Good" Citizen in a Bad Light.

DANVILLE, Va., October 17.—George W. Martin, a citizen of high standing here, was before the United States commissioner today on a warrant charging him with sending obscene letters to a woman in this city. He is married, and is connected with families of great prominence here. The case was sent on to the grand jury. The matter caused a profound sensation here.

Killed Him in Self-Defense.

SAVANNAH, Ga., October 17.—Haywood Manning, a farmer of Colquitt county, was shot dead last night by Henry Tillman as he was advancing on the latter with a drawn knife. Manning was made bloodthirsty by drink. Seven small children are left orphans by his death. The coroner's jury exonerated Tillman.

## CAMPBELL'S CANVASS

He Will Make His First Speech in Hamilton County Monday.

CRISP, OF GEORGIA, WILL BE THERE.

And They Will Make Things Hot for Their Opponents.

THE JOINT DEBATE AT ADA LAST WEEK

Has Strengthened Campbell Among the Independent Voters and in His Own Party.

CINCINNATI, October 17.—[Special.]—Governor Campbell will make his first speech in Hamilton county next Monday night, and his friends intend that it shall be one of the largest political gatherings ever seen here.

The governor will come down from Batavia, Cleveland county, on Monday afternoon with the Duckworth Club, the most influential democratic organization in Ohio, acting as an escort. Most of the members of this club were among the bitterest opponents of the renomination of Campbell, and their efforts for him now show that a remarkable change of sentiment in favor of the democrats has been going on in this locality.

Crisp, of Georgia, will speak from the same platform with the governor, and it has been arranged that Hon. William S. Groesbeck, one of the most eminent lawyers and democrats in the country, who made himself famous by his defense of President Johnson at the impeachment trial, will preside. A few of the leading democrats are still disgruntled and will not support Campbell, but they are keeping very quiet and will not actively oppose him. The result of the joint debate at Ada last week has materially strengthened Governor Campbell, not only with his own party but among independent voters. More than 100 prominent republicans of this city were on the fence on the tariff question, have been convinced that the democratic position on that issue is correct, and the same good effect is reported from other parts of the state. Several other causes have contributed to help Campbell during the past week. One of the most significant incidents of the campaign which the republicans have been trying to keep very quiet is the reduction of the wages of the 1,200 employees of the great Duober watch works at Canton, O. That city is the home of McKinley, and last year Mr. Duober was one of his most active supporters. On election day 900 men, with Duober at their head, marched to the polls and voted for McKinley. This was what came near electing him.

The players of fact were that last week that beginning on the 16th wages would be cut from 15 to 25 per cent in the various departments. The 1,000 hands are very wrathful over the matter, and threaten vengeance against McKinley. The high tariff advocates all over the country came to the rescue of Duober, and the reduction has been stayed off until after the election, although the effect will be the same as though the reduction had actually been made, as the men fully understand why it was postponed, and the statement is freely made that McKinley will not get more than 25 per cent of the vote, when he got it last year. The new ballot law is making the republicans no end of trouble in the manufacturing districts, and they do not understand how to overcome its provisions, which protect the voter from the surveillance of his employer. For twenty years it has been the custom for the great coal and mill operators in the northern and eastern part of the state to place tickets in the hands of their men the night before the election, with instructions that they vote for the ticket which they desired.

The hands have been followed to the polls, and any one who did not do as he was bidden was almost certain to lose his job. This was the secret of the great republican majorities in the mining and manufacturing districts, but the little game cannot be worked this year, and that is one of the most potent indications of the re-election of Campbell. So far as the reports of the two leading parties prove anything the new people's party is going to pieces, and will not be of much force on election day. The republicans claim to have unearthed a conspiracy by which the people's party leaders have promised to throw their entire strength to Campbell, on condition that the democrats will help them to elect their legislative candidates. There is no doubt that such is the fact in regard to a large number of counties, but as yet no concerted action by the state committee has been taken looking to that end. One of the shrewdest politicians in the new movement thinks that Campbell will get 60 per cent of the people's party vote on election day, and that the vote will get the other 40 per cent. The most diligent inquiry has failed to find any member of the new party who will vote for McKinley.

Although a few republicans are wild enough to claim as high as 20,000 majority for McKinley, the most conservative of them do not think that in the event of his election the protection chamber will get more than 10,000 and some of the leaders of the republican side admit that they would not be surprised to see Campbell win by a small plurality. The governor himself is very hopeful. He has earned the right to be called a prophet by his wonderfully close figuring on his vote in former campaigns, and his view in this case is entitled to consideration. Mr. Campbell thinks that he will come to Hamilton county with from 8,000 to 12,000 plurality, and if he is not beaten over 8,000 in this county he believes that he will be the next governor. George Cox, the republican boss of this county, puts McKinley's plurality in Hamilton county at about 7,000, which would still leave Campbell a small margin. The democrats claim that McKinley will not get more than 4,000 over Campbell here, and that the governor will not run more than 1,500 behind the rest of the state ticket. It is pretty generally conceded that he will run way ahead in the country districts, which was shown more than 10,000 at Dayton last week, where a poll of about 2,400 had a majority of 400 and was 150 ahead of any man on the democratic ticket. There is every reason to believe that a large number of the members of the people's party in this city will vote for Campbell and the rest of their own ticket. It is probable that the vote will be 1,000 votes from this source which will cut down McKinley's plurality that much. Some of Campbell's friends declare that he will not run behind his ticket in this county 500 votes, and some of them insist that he will be right up with the ticket. The republican managers assert that 4,000 democrats will scratch Campbell and 1,500 republicans vote for him. The situation is very much mixed and no one can predict the result with any degree of certainty. It must be recognized in the outset that this is ordinarily a republican state, and should the democrats carry it, as there is good cause for believing they will do, it will be one of the greatest political achievements in the history of American politics. Campbell is making a gallant fight against overwhelming odds. The republicans have everything to lose in the contest, while a democratic defeat would not be unexpected, and would simply restore the

## PEACEFUL SOCIALISTS

The Congress in Germany Has No Use for Revolutionists.

NO BLOODY ANARCHISTS ADMITTED

The Conservative Element in a Large Majority.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN NOT TAKEN.

Rudin and DeGiers at Loggerheads—Alas Said to Be Fast Becoming Germanized.

BERLIN, October 17.—[Copyright, 1891, by the New York Associated Press.]—The proceedings of the socialist congress at Erfurt have so heightened the reputation of the leaders of the party and of the greater part of the delegates for tact and moderation as to give the whole party a new character in the eyes of the country. Whatever may be thought concerning the wisdom or lack of wisdom of their ideals, the party will henceforth be free from the stigma of mere revolutionary, constitutional radicalism.

Seeking to attain its aims by rational, pacific methods is now the spirit which animates the German socialists.

The specter of socialism and anarchy which has long been haunting the minds of the upper class in the German bourgeoisie and bureaucracy is forever laid.

From the outset of the congress a few extremists, Werner, Wiedberg, Lutz and others—in a minority numerical minority, displayed in debate mental incapacity as to cover themselves with lasting ridicule. Their mob rhetoric was laughed at, and their commonplace denunciations of capitalism were heard in silent scorn. Their charge against the direct movement of being a party of tyrants and self-seekers, holding doubtful relations with the enemies of socialism, met with energetic demands for their expulsion from the congress.

Herr Bebel advises the extremists to leave the party, form an organization of their own and preach revolution where it was believed in, but not among men who were determined to pursue a moderate, progressive policy.

Considerable toleration was shown toward the extremists during the successive discussions, but forbearance before the prolonged exhibition of blatant inaptitude had its limits, and yesterday, amid cries of "Aus!" "Aus!" Werner and his colleagues vanished, probably forever, from the socialist ranks.

The addresses delivered before the congress showed a difference of opinion regarding the attitude of the German socialist party and Germany's foreign policy. Bebel and Liebknecht held that the German socialist should first assume a national and then an international character. Volkmann proclaimed himself in favor of a purely national organization, and Singer was inclined to reconcile the international with the national.

Healthy, patriotic and sober, however, characterized the speeches on all sides, except that of the extremists.

On motion of Herr Zebel, the congress tonight adopted a comprehensive resolution to the effect that, in consideration of the fact that the movement of the proletarian aims at the possession of political power, which can only be achieved by persevering work, the congress declares that no reason exists why a change should be made from the tactics formally pursued, although it indulges in no delusions concerning the immediate results to be obtained from the action in parliament. The congress deems agitation for a return of the socialist members to the reichstag, the various land tags and the communal councils of special benefit to the propaganda.

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Finally, the congress affirms that principles of right, truth and morality ought to guide members of the party in their dealings with each other, and with all men, of whatever race or religion. The congress adjourned tonight.

Discrediting the Russian Loan.

Bankers of this city who have the best information from Paris and St. Petersburg, uttered credit reports regarding the success of the Russian loan. Dispatches from St. Petersburg, received on the bourse here, state that the Russian applications are almost entirely from banks. As the Imperial bank of St. Petersburg, which is open for the reception of subscriptions to the loan, only five persons have applied, taking in all only six of the bonds. French bull operators in Russian securities appeared on the bourse here today, finding that the blocks of these securities were readily offered, they ceased dealing, leaving the figures unchanged.

Italy Says Russia Is Not in It.

The North German Gazette gives prominence to a semi-official statement published by the Vienna Press, that the recent conference between DeGiers, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, and the Marquis di Rudin, the Italian premier, related principally to eastern affairs. DeGiers tried, but failed to convince the Italian premier, that the interests of Russia and Italy in Bulgaria and the Dardanelles were identical. Di Rudin declared that England and Italy had identical interests and common policy, though they did not desire to attack Russia.

Herr Wermuth, imperial commissioner for Germany to the world's fair, has arrived in this city from Chicago. Reports which he has already sent will give great encouragement to German exhibitors.

Dr. John of the Berlin ethnological museum, who was in Chicago at the same time with Wermuth, is preparing plans for the construction of an old Prussian town and medieval village on the fair grounds.

Female Students.

Numerously signed petitions for the admission of female students into the university will shortly be presented to the land tag. It is possible that the lower house of the diet will favorably consider the matter, although it has already several times rejected similar proposals. It is looked upon as a certainty, however, that the upper house will never give its sanction to such a movement.

They Are Germans Now.

Herr Stoecker, recently elected autonomist deputy for Saxony, has published a statement in which he says that the Alsatians no longer desire a reunion with France, the new generation which has sprung up since 1870 having become Germanized.

Sam Jones Challenged to a Public Debate.

WILMINGTON, N. C., October 17.—Rev. Dr. F. W. E. Peabody, the Lutheran minister of this city, has challenged to a public debate, the Rev. Sam Jones, the noted evangelist, who is now holding a series of meetings here.

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<b>PIEDMONT EXPOSITION,</b>			<b>COTTON EXPOSITION</b>		
	<b>1891,</b>			<b>1881,</b>	
<b>1,204</b>	<b>Subscribers.</b>	<b>1,204.</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>Subscribers.</b>	<b>78.</b>

Read the following testimonials from some of the best business men in Atlanta; could have secured 500 if space permitted:

For any information as to terms, etc., telephone 309 or write **W. T. GENTRY, Manager.**

lawyers.

TELEPHONE



## HONEY AT THE GROUNDS

Industrial Features Which Will Add Much to the Exposition.

Talks THROUGH THE BUILDINGS.

Important Business Houses, and What They Have to Present to the Public.

It was a busy scene at the exposition building yesterday. There seemed to be a rivalry among the exhibitors to see who could get their displays in place first.

The halls now present a beautiful picture, and so far as appearances are concerned, are ready for visitors.

There are many attractive exhibits, and more that have never been seen in the south before.

The following are displays that the reporter has struck with, and that he thinks will interest the public:

**The Dixie Lumber Company.**

When visitors to the exposition pause before the exhibit of this enterprising concern, they will see the Georgia long leaf pine in all its glory. It will be a revelation to see the fine finish this wood is susceptible to in the hands of skillful southern workmen.

The exhibit of the Dixie company is one of the most unique and captivating displays at the exposition.

It is designed to represent an apartment and is finished up in fancy decorative Georgia pine. It is all the work of Atlanta's famous Dixie Lumber and Manufacturing Company, and will be a grand advertisement for that concern.

The front of the display consists of a network of scroll bracket and grill designs, representing the fancy work of a carpenter. Within this enclosure is a setting of fancy six-panel doors, finished in Georgia pine, and showing in bold relief the natural grain of the Georgia pine. At the first glance everything that catches the eye looks like veneering, so smooth and glossy is the surface, but a closer look shows the hard, solid wood as it is reflected like a French-laid mirror through the clear, transparent varnish. The wainscoting around the walls of the delusive apartment and the casings around the windows are also of solid pine and look as beautiful to the eye as steel engraving. Ten feet off, the most casual visitor would be deluded into the belief that the exhibit was the interior of a magnificent veranda or apartment, so natural is the appearance. The interior is handsomely carpeted, and in careless observation is grouped several articles of furniture that would grace the most elegant apartments of a millionaire.

And it was all made by the Dixie Lumber Company. Two of the articles are cabinet stands, upon which the hands of the artist have lavished treasures of fancy designs and brought out in relief the waving curls of nature's own hair. The mantels are adorned with carved French-plate mirrors above and below which, in some of the most delicate and carving ever seen on wood. A center table and two settees are finished up in the same fancy design as is also the entire decorative work of the entire exhibit. The carving is done by Mr. Charley Grande, an employee of the works, who, by the way, is a Georgia native.

The exhibit of the Dixie company is intended to show the varied products of their plant which turn out doors, sash, blinds and everything pertaining to house building and decorative linings.

Although one of the youngest lumber manufacturing companies in Atlanta, the Dixie has won the front in popularity. About seventy-five hands are employed in various departments, and the annual product of the works is valued at many thousands of dollars. Two large mills run at their full capacity all the time, but the demand for their output is so great that filling orders is sometimes a difficult matter. The Dixie material is sold all over Georgia, and nearly every fine house in Atlanta is a standing advertisement for the enterprise.

The offices of the company are located on Simpson street. The entire company is composed of practical mechanics whose names are associated prominently with Atlanta's growth and whose resources help to swell her wealth. Their names are as follows:

W. L. Traynham, president; C. B. McGaughey, manager; John Cooper, secretary; J. C. McGaughey, treasurer; J. C. McGaughey, agent, and J. C. B. Baker, foreman of manufacturing shops.

Mr. C. B. McGaughey, the manager, is one of the most enterprising men who are energetic and it is due to the superb management of himself and associates that the Dixie Lumber Company has attained its present standard of excellence.

The exposition exhibit is under the management of Mr. G. B. McGaughey, a most affable and genial gentleman, who will take pleasure in entertaining all visitors that call to examine a display.

**A Great Machinery Exhibit.**

One of the finest exhibits in the way of machinery for dressing southern pine, ever seen in any exposition is that of the S. A. Woods Machine Company, of Boston, Mass. It is well worth a visit to Atlanta by every man in Georgia, Florida and the Carolinas for machinery for planing lumber.

There are ten machines set up in position and fitted ready for use, viz: a heavy double planer and sizer that will work fourteen inch thick and thirty inch wide on all four sides, or will dress two pieces at one time on two sides. This is a solid machine, weighing and of powerful feed, and has a record of 40,000 feet of 8x16 inch timber planed four feet in one hour and thirty-five minutes; 72,000 feet of 6x12 inch timber, and 144,000 feet of 4x12 inch timber on four sides in four hours, both done in J. M. McDonough & Co.'s extensive wood working plant at Savannah, Ga. The machine is adjusted by power, and though weighing upward of fifteen thousand pounds, is as easily handled as a small pump.

Heavily weighted chip-breakers, locking devices and square notchers and all the latest improvements are on this machine, and construction is perfect for the heavy work intended for. The next machine in size is a No. 2, twenty-four-inch by ten-inch double surfacer and matcher, six roll machine, which also weighs 15,000 pounds. This machine will tongue, groove and bead a strip of an inch thick by two and one-half inches wide, and will dress up to ten inch thick by twenty-four wide. It has all improvements and is just the machine for works or general work in mills that dress red or hill stuff.

At the heavy last feed planer and matcher,

known south as "the king of planing machines," is a heavy machine, and has the weighted chip breaker, which is also adjustable, so that long or short cutters can be used, and all latest improvements, including the traveling gear guide, which prevents the rolls, bars and bed plate from wearing uneven or gulling in spots. This machine will work six inch thick and fifteen inch wide. The No. 2, twenty-four-inch by ten-inch double surfacer and matcher, like the other machines of the S. A. Woods Company's make is of recent import and is a most perfect justness. "Woods's Modeler" is known all over the country as the best and heaviest modeler of his kind made and has made a reputation for itself that has never been equaled, and judging from its appearance, to build, finish, adjustments and general adaptability to all kinds of work, is not likely to be superseded.

The rest of the exhibit consists of a new pattern re-saw or sliding saw, and a thirty-inch saw, a solid machine built expressly for resawing Georgia pine for thin cutting, orange boxes, vegetable crates or like use for a pony surface or panel planer (pedestal pattern) working stock very smooth from one-eighth of an inch thick up to six inches. Thirty-six inch band saw iron sifting table, thirty-inch automatic knife grinder, twenty-inch buzz planer of new design, having a seven-foot bed, and a railway power saw.

The machines are finished and painted as usually sent out on orders and present a fine appearance. The space is neatly railied off and the exhibit is under the supervision of Mr. George T. Lawrence, who has been in the company's employ for many years, and has few equals in practical knowledge of wood working machinery. Mr. Lawrence is well known south, having traveled the southern states in the interest of the S. A. Woods Machine Company for many years. He has hosts of friends in the lumber business, especially in Atlanta and Savannah, where he was at one time located in the employ of D. C. Bacon, who is now a resident of Atlanta and president of the Atlanta Lumber Company.

Mr. Lawrence is always ready to talk to machines, and knows every detail of their construction and use. He is enthusiastic as to the S. A. Woods Machine Company and the machines they build, and he will be happy to show visitors to machinery hall during the exposition.

The S. A. Woods Company's exhibit is without doubt the finest collection of planing machines ever exhibited at one time in the south, and is a credit to the New York store at 91 Liberty street, which handles the southern coast states territory, and to which the Piedmont exposition is indebted for this addition to the many attractions that go to make the greatest fair ever held in Georgia.

**The Van Winkle Exhibit.**

One of the most magnificent exhibits is that of the famous Van Winkle Gin and Machinery Company. They are just to the left of the main entrance of machinery hall, and the exhibit is filled with their celebrated new patent gin machinery. It is sure to catch the eye of every farmer and chain the attention of every cotton grower. The exhibit shows a newly designed elevator for carrying cotton from the wagon to the gin, a machine for picking the bolls and trash from cotton, a condenser attachment for straightening the fiber of cotton and a press for packing it, besides two or three of the Van Winkle gins which have made fame and fortune for their manufacturers. All of the machinery will be in operation during the term of the exposition, and cotton will be cleaned, ginned and packed under the eye of the visitor. Just watch the sample and see if it isn't better than you ever saw before. This is what the Van Winkle exhibit is exhibiting to the public, and it is a most interesting and profitable one. Their appliances and gins will clean the cotton cleaner and make a better sample than any other machinery on the market. To strengthen them in this belief, they have received letters verifying the fact, one of which was submitted to the reporter. One of the specialties of their exhibit is their cotton gin, which is a most perfect and efficient one. It is arranged to feed any number of gins and has an automatic attachment that cleans the cotton when the gin is full, and starts it again when the proper supply is exhausted. The apparatus is up over head out of the way and is supplied with a device that takes care of the surplus cotton and carries it back to the gin. It is a wonderful piece of mechanism, saves labor, protects from fire, reduces insurance, prevents stones, pieces of iron and other substances from getting into the gin and breaking it.

There are many improvements shown in the Van Winkle exhibit, which show themselves to ginsmen and cottonseed oil manufacturers. The company has driven down stakes at the exposition to carry off the laurels, and all they want for visitors to call and see their machinery in operation.

**The Palmiste Brush Exhibit.**

Among the attractive novelties at the exposition is the palmiste brush display of the Florida Palmiste Brush Company. The exhibit is under the management of Mr. J. C. Quest, who, by the way, is a genial gentleman. The palmiste brush is something entirely new, and is sure to interest visitors. It is made from the roots of the Florida palmiste, and the bristles are so tough and sinewy that they cannot be pulled out or broken.

As a clothes brush, hair brush, hair brush, brush, brush, printer's brush, horse brush it has no equal in the world. The strongest eye or potash does not affect it any more than marble and every printer should have one to scrub the ink from his hands. It has no superior for such uses or for cleaning marble, granite, brick buildings or anything else. It is a most perfect and efficient one. It is arranged to feed any number of gins and has an automatic attachment that cleans the cotton when the gin is full, and starts it again when the proper supply is exhausted. The apparatus is up over head out of the way and is supplied with a device that takes care of the surplus cotton and carries it back to the gin. It is a wonderful piece of mechanism, saves labor, protects from fire, reduces insurance, prevents stones, pieces of iron and other substances from getting into the gin and breaking it.

Visitors to the exposition will not "be in the swim" unless they stop at Mr. Will B. Canon's booth and sample some of his hot biscuits and nutmeg cakes, made by the Becker Self-Raising Flour preparations. He will cook them on the spot, and ladies are cordially invited to call and sample the goods. Becker's Self-Raising Flour is free from adulterations of any kind, is the essence of economy and the embodiment of all that is excellent in breadstuffs. It is ready for the stove after a simple application of water, and thereby enables the housewife to serve a meal in the space of a few minutes. Mr. Canon is a resident of Savannah, and as a matter of course is one of the cleverest fellows in Georgia. He will show visitors every courtesy and should call at his booth.

**McKenzie & Riley, Fine Shoes.**

Five years ago when George McKenzie and Bob Riley formed their partnership and opened a shoe store on Whitehall street, there were many predictions of their success. No two young men in Atlanta were better qualified for a business standpoint to make a success in the commercial field, and none had more friends. So when the young firm of McKenzie & Riley, at a single brilliant effort, leaped to the front in the shoe business of the city, even their competitors were not surprised. And the fact that they have not only maintained the front rank position they assumed at the outset, but steadily increased their lead of all others, has been no more of a surprise.

They are keen and progressive in their manner of business, which is largely responsible for the fact that they have on the fine discriminating trade of the city.

As soon as a novelty in footwear appears on the market in the east, it is straightway finds its way to their exquisite shoe windows.

Speaking of McKenzie & Riley's show windows leads to their exhibit at the exposition. It is situated in the building, just left

the center, entering from the main side entrance. The exhibit occupies one of the best places of honor, none but the most artistic being given space in the center arcade.

This fact alone shows that the display is no ordinary one. The exposition directors doubtless had in mind the well-known weakness of the ladies for pretty shoes, when they assigned such a prominent place to the McKenzie & Riley exhibit. While the display is small (fine goods always come in small packages you know) it is so rich in combination of form and color, occupying a revolving plate glass case with artistic ornamentation, that it is sure to attract the attention and elicit the admiration of the crowds. In the case is every conceivable style of fine shoe, from the dainty white kid children's to the pearl-buttoned brocade velvet at \$15 per pair. There are patent leathers, both for ladies and gentlemen, of all colors, red, white and tan; embossed small slippers and soft riding boots. In fact, the variety is bewildering to the ordinary mortal. By all means see the McKenzie & Riley display.

**Cocoa Preparations.**

One of the most attractive booths at the exposition is that of Walter Baker & Co., of Dorchester, Mass. This firm manufactures chocolate and cocoa preparations. It is the oldest and largest of its kind in the world, and was founded 111 years ago. Walter Baker & Co. have always taken a decided stand against any and all adulterations of the cocoa, and believe that the large and increasing demand for their goods has proved that the consumer appreciates their decision in the matter. At their booth they have a variety of goods, that prepare to serve a cup of their delicious breakfast cocoa, renowned for its purity and excellence, free from any adulteration, and guaranteed to be young ladies dressed in the costume of the chocolate girl, and representing the trade mark of the firm.

**A Great Invention.**

The New Gas Appliance Company, whose place of business is at 85 North Broad street, has an interesting exhibit at the exposition. It consists of the now famous "Quick Meal" vapor stove, and several other useful patents controlled by the company. This vapor stove is one of the greatest inventions of the age, and is destined to have a place in every household. It is heated by gas which it generates itself. There is no smoke, no smell, and the generating power is absolutely non-explosive and throws out no heat. It is a most perfect and efficient one. It is arranged to feed any number of gins and has an automatic attachment that cleans the cotton when the gin is full, and starts it again when the proper supply is exhausted. The apparatus is up over head out of the way and is supplied with a device that takes care of the surplus cotton and carries it back to the gin. It is a wonderful piece of mechanism, saves labor, protects from fire, reduces insurance, prevents stones, pieces of iron and other substances from getting into the gin and breaking it.

**The Davis Water Wheel.**

Mill and machine men will find it to their interest to visit the exhibit of the James A. Davis Water Wheel and Machinery Company in the main building. It represents the James A. Davis turbine water wheel, which is one of the greatest inventions of the age. Its fame has already spread over the United States and hundreds of the wheels are in use. The inventor claims that it has superseded every other wheel it has come in contact with. The exhibit shows a two-horse power developing a full two-horse power in turning heavy machinery, and the work it is doing will interest any one that sees it. This wheel characteristically represents the advantages which are fully explained in an elaborately illustrated catalogue of 108 pages, which the inventor will give away to those who call at his exhibit. The inventor of this invention is the economy of water. It only uses one to two-thirds as much water as other wheels and develops from 10 to 50 per cent more power to the amount of water used. Its most leading advantage is its durability. It will last fifty years in regular use, and has a perfect tight gate that will not leak. It is known for its strength and with a number of its appliances and gins will clean the cotton cleaner and make a better sample than any other machinery on the market. To strengthen them in this belief, they have received letters verifying the fact, one of which was submitted to the reporter. One of the specialties of their exhibit is their cotton gin, which is a most perfect and efficient one. It is arranged to feed any number of gins and has an automatic attachment that cleans the cotton when the gin is full, and starts it again when the proper supply is exhausted. The apparatus is up over head out of the way and is supplied with a device that takes care of the surplus cotton and carries it back to the gin. It is a wonderful piece of mechanism, saves labor, protects from fire, reduces insurance, prevents stones, pieces of iron and other substances from getting into the gin and breaking it.

**Ackerman & Co.**

If you enter the main building from the south end, pass around the right-hand aisle and stop about half way; just this side of the exhibit of the Florida Palmiste Brush Company, you will find an exhibit of canned goods, etc.

That is Ackerman & Co.'s exhibit. Inside those tastefully arranged cases is a collection of canned goods, which are of the highest quality. The exhibit is a most perfect and efficient one. It is arranged to feed any number of gins and has an automatic attachment that cleans the cotton when the gin is full, and starts it again when the proper supply is exhausted. The apparatus is up over head out of the way and is supplied with a device that takes care of the surplus cotton and carries it back to the gin. It is a wonderful piece of mechanism, saves labor, protects from fire, reduces insurance, prevents stones, pieces of iron and other substances from getting into the gin and breaking it.

**Superintendent Sloan Says That New Pupils Are Still Applying for Places.**

About two thousand four hundred tickets have been issued to new pupils, and Superintendent Sloan is applied to every day by a dozen or more children, who want to get into the public schools.

The normal classes met yesterday in the Girls' High school, but adjourned to attend the funeral of Miss Ethel Harris.

The Philomathean Society of first grade B, Girls' High school, met Friday at 1 o'clock.

The presiding officers were Miss Clara Tolbert, president; Miss Eunice Kirby, vice president; Miss Fannie Griffin, treasurer; Miss Stacy Earnest, secretary; Miss Faith Dorsey, clerk.

The programme was much enjoyed. Miss Marie Campbell gave a charming recitation; Miss Malvina May and Miss Gussie Monteith and Miss Janet Payne read charming pieces. Decidedly the best thing on the programme was a striking recitation by Miss Fannie Griffin, which was recited in a clear, sweet voice. Miss Lucy Keanan gave "The Shipwreck," which delighted her audience. Miss Mary Prior gave "Lassie" with much ease.

With a few other recitations the programme was finished, and the meeting was a success in every detail.

**THEIR PASTOR NOW.**

Dr. Sherrill to be installed as Pastor of the Congregational Church.

Georgia and to build up by individual merit, a home market for their leathers.

They make a specialty of harness and saddles leather, and their callings equal in appearance and quality the finest and best French goods. The capacity of the tannery is very large, and is being constantly increased. Over fifteen hundred sides of leather can be turned out per week, and all the processes of tanning are employed.

Dealers in leather goods and manufacturers of harness, shoes, saddles and other leather goods, should give Messrs. Manley & Futral's exhibit a critical inspection, which is safe to say will result in future orders.

Mr. Futral is a genial young gentleman and a typical Georgian in pluck, enterprise and progressiveness. His exhibit is in the main building, to the left of grand entrance, and is one of the most interesting displays at the exposition.

**THE PHI'S CONVENTION.**

A Committee of Local Members Appointed to Receive the Delegates.

The Phi Delta Theta convention, which convenes tomorrow, is the first of that order ever held in Atlanta.

Appreciating this honor, the local members have been very active for the last few days in preparing to entertain the guests.

This fraternity has sixty-seven active and twenty-two alumni chapters, scattered from Maine to California, and is one of the largest and strongest in existence.

Consequently a large delegation is expected, representing colleges in almost every state of the union. In fact, the delegation have begun to arrive already, and there will be a steady influx of Phi's until next Tuesday.

Special Pullman coaches are expected to arrive this evening bearing groups of delegates from New York, Columbus and Nashville. The chapters in the adjacent colleges and universities have signified their intention to send unusually large delegations. There are many prominent men in Phi Delta Theta and a number of these have promised to attend this convention.

The convention will be held at the capital. There will be three sessions each day, continuing from Monday until Friday. These sessions will, of course, be devoted to the exercises of a literary nature that are given near the close.

Some important issues will be up for settlement at this convention. One of these is the advisability of planting Phi Delta Theta chapters in foreign universities. This question will receive thorough discussion and the final decision of Phi Delta Theta upon it will be watched with much interest by fraternity men everywhere.

At the conclusion of the convention a grand banquet will be given at the Kimball house.

**A Meeting Yesterday.**

At a large meeting of Phi held in Dr. Elkin's office last evening the following committee of reception was appointed to meet at the Kimball house at 6 o'clock, to-morrow evening, J. W. Cox, chairman; D. W. Thayer, Morris Brandon, H. P. Williams, W. T. Spaulding, E. F. Burns, G. W. Metcalf, Thomas B. Felt, Jr., Claude Bonner, C. G. Gaskill, J. M. Berry, W. A. Speer, Dr. W. S. Elkin, Dr. Dave Smith, O. S. Davis, F. A. Quillian, Benjamin Carter, Thomas Norton, J. W. Avery, R. L. Johnson and Stephen Sams.

These members will receive the body of delegates who are expected to arrive at 6:40 o'clock, m., over the Western and Atlantic railroad. The convention guests will meet at the Kimball house headquarters during their stay in Atlanta.

All Phi Delta Thetas in Atlanta are earnestly asked to meet and co-operate with this committee in welcoming the convention to our city.

Phi's will be seen everywhere the coming few days.

## M. HAVERTY.

Price Crushing! The prices on my entire stock of Parlor and Bedroom Furniture have been crushed beyond recognition. I have made extraordinary preparations. I not only propose to hold the trade here, but to still further clinch it by doing still better than in the past. Roll Top Desks. I inaugurate a sale tomorrow in Roll Top and Ladies' Combination Desks and Books Cases, before which all others pale. Bedroom Suites, Dining Room Suites, Oil Paintings, Artotypes, Pastels and Easels to match. Hall Racks, Sideboards, Rattan and Wilton Chairs, Feather Pillows, Hair Mattresses, Fancy Center Tables, Wardrobes. These goods are covered in the newest and best upholstery fabrics, are all manufactured to order, which means the best procurable. The assortment is stupendous, comprising upholstered furniture of all grades.



**M. HAVERTY,**  
The Cheapest Furniture Man in the South,  
77 Whitehall Street, 64 S. Broad Street.

## CHRONOGRAPHS!

HORSE TIMERS. PREPARE FOR THE RACES.

We have a nice line of Waltham Chronographs

in gold and gold filled cases and which we are offering at very close prices. Our stock of regular Watches is complete and our prices on these are down to bed rock. Call and see them.

JULIUS R. WATTS &amp; CO

57 WHITEHALL STREET.

The Best After All.

The best thing for you to do this week is to go to some reliable shoe merchant, say Mr. R. C. Black, at 35 Whitehall street, and purchase a pair of shoes for fall and winter. He keeps the best and guarantees a fit.

Our new fall goods have arrived, and our stock of diamonds, watches, jewelry and silverware is complete. Prices astonishingly low. Mail order best and guaranteed a fit.

The numbers on the houses have been changed, but 12 Whitehall is still the place where Hawke's Crystalized Lenses are fitted to all conditions of sight by a skilled optician.

We employ the largest force of watchmakers and jewelers in the south and do the best work. Mail order best and guaranteed a fit.

It will make you feel good to see the immense and handsome line of new shoes for men, ladies and children at R. C. Black's, 35 Whitehall street. He has the latest styles for all seasons and all demands.

**PERSONAL.**

M. M. Mack, wall paper and paints, paper hanger, house and sign painter, 27 East Hunter st.

J. C. DANIEL, wall paper, window shades, room furnishings and furniture, 40 Marietta street, telephone 77.

Mrs. V. H. KRIEGER-SHARPE, formerly with General Manager Belknap, of the Central railroad, has been appointed general agent for Georgia of the Louisville Courier-Journal, and has opened an office in Atlanta.

**The Optical House of Georgia.**

Our scientific opticians, Kellam & Moore, are the leaders in optical goods. They carry everything in their line—the celebrated "Perfect Crystal Lenses," spectacles and eyeglasses. Many different kinds of instruments never before kept in the south, and thermometers, drawing instruments, distillers' instruments, milk and dairy instruments, brewers' instruments, Johann Faler's pencils, etc. This enterprising firm have the only complete optical establishment in the state. 54 Old Capitol, opposite postoffice.

A half wine glass of Angostura Bitters before meals will restore the appetite. Manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegel & Sons.

Dainty lace collars and neckties at Mailer & Berkele, 33 Whitehall street. oct 15 7c.

We have a beautiful assortment of solid silverware for wedding presents. Mailer & Berkele, 33 Whitehall street. oct 15 7c.

Shoes That Fit.

Did you ever wear a shoe that was uncomfortable and that made you think bad words were your time you took a step? No doubt you have. R. C. Black, 35 Whitehall street, says that he has a large assortment of shoes for ladies and misses and children. They are made of the very best leather, and fit you neatly, yet pleasantly.

sun, tues, thur.

**The Point Is**

Some people can never see the point. Here it is. R. C. Black, 35 Whitehall street, is selling the best shoes in Atlanta for the money. This accounts for his big trade.

sun, tues, thur.

There is no magazine published that is better calculated to please and help the ladies than Peterson. Its contents are of the kind that furnish at the same time entertainment and instruction. Its fiction is from the pens of some of the best writers of the day. In illustrations, fashion, needlework, designs and novelties, it leads the list of ladies' monthlies, while its information on domestic matters renders it invaluable to housewives. Its low price places it in reach of all. Address Peterson's Magazine, Philadelphia, Pa.

Not Enough Raised Yet.—Mr. J. E. Morris conducted yesterday his efforts to raise the number of the money necessary for a settlement of his case. Many acquaintances and friends responded to his appeal, but there still remains a considerable amount to be got before Mr. Morris will be a free man. He expects to complete the work by tomorrow night.



## IS THE LOTTERY LAW VALID?

A Cogent Argument Against Its Constitutionality.

AN EXHAUSTIVE, LEARNED AND LOGICAL

Presentation of the Case Against the Law. It is Argued that Congress Transcended Its Constitutional Powers in Passing It.

Hon. James C. Carter, the eminent jurist of New York city, has written a very able and interesting brief in the supreme court of the United States on the question of the constitutionality of the lottery law. Mr. Carter's client, George W. Dupre, was indicted February 19, 1891, in the circuit court of Louisiana, for mailing a newspaper containing an advertisement of a lottery, contrary to the provisions of section 3894 of the revised statutes of the United States. He demurred to the indictment, and his demurrer was, upon argument, overruled, and he was ordered to plead thereto, and was thereupon surrendered by his bail and committed to the custody of the United States marshal, to be held until discharged in due course of law.

He thereupon filed his petition in the supreme court, praying for a habeas corpus and certiorari to the end that he might be discharged from his imprisonment. The ground of his petition is that the statute under which he was indicted is unconstitutional and void.

The provisions of the law are so well known to the public that they do not need to be repeated here.

In his first point in presenting the case to the court, Mr. Carter defines the power of congress as limited in two ways. First, it can exercise no power which has not been conferred upon it by the constitution. Second, it cannot exercise the powers which have been bestowed in ways or for purposes which the constitution forbids.

His first proposition is that the statute in question (R. S., section 3894) is invalid, as being an attempt to exercise power not conferred upon congress.

In support of this proposition Mr. Carter says:

"It is not denied that congress, in the exercise of the power conferred upon it by the constitution to establish postoffices, and post roads, is clothed with the full incidental power of regulating such offices and roads; in other words, mail service. Nor is it denied that this incidental power of regulation embraces the power of excluding matter from the mails for that purpose and to that extent that we do assert is that any incidental powers which congress may thus exercise must be such only as, in the

language of the constitution, for carrying into execution a general power expressly conferred; and that whether any such incidental power is 'necessary and proper' must be, as this court has always decided it, a judicial question.

The last above stated proposition was early settled by one of the most celebrated judgments of Marshall.

The first form which the judicial inquiry assumes is whether the means employed by congress in executing its admitted powers are appropriate, and apparently conducive to the legitimate end. If they are so, it matters not whether or not they are the best and most effective means. Congress may fail in the effort to select the best, but they must be means in other words they must have some relation to the end—some tendency to accomplish it.

Applying this test, the statute in question is plainly invalid. This seems scarcely to admit of debate.

The legitimate end is to furnish mail facilities to the people of the United States; and this means the use of the mails of the United States. No argument will be expected from us to show that the power to regulate the mails of congress was not one to furnish mail facilities.

The attempt in 1836 to procure the enactment of a law to prevent the delivery from the postoffices of alleged incendiary publications on the subject of slavery failed forth an earnest debate in the United States senate. Webster at once seized upon the essential vice of such legislation. He declared 'that congress had not the power to pass a law of this character of the paper, to decide whether it should be carried in the mail or not.'

The same view was supported by Senators Davis, of Massachusetts, Calhoun, of South Carolina, Clay, of Kentucky, and others. There was no pretense made by any one participating in the debate that the measure was in any way conducive to the end of establishing a mail service.

Mr. Carter cites innumerable decisions of the court in support of his propositions, and then goes on to state that no one can deny that congress has power to suppress lotteries and more than it has to suppress any other employment or pursuit. If congress had enacted a law directly forbidding under penalty of carrying on of the lottery business in any state, there would be no hesitation in any court in declaring it to be unconstitutional.

Inasmuch as a denial of mail facilities to persons wishing to carry on any particular pursuit must, of necessity, so far impede it as to greatly abridge the extent to which it may be carried on, and in many instances render it impossible; and as the argument under notice asserts the absolute right of congress, in its uncontrollable discretion, to refuse the facilities in any case (and such was Mr. Buchanan's view), it involves the assertion that congress has the right, by such action, to break up, or impede, any business or employment.

What power did Congress really exercise when enacting this exclusion? Not certainly a power of regulating the mail service in order to make the service practicable, convenient and efficient.

The real power which congress attempted to exercise was to hamper and impede, and, if possible, to destroy the lottery business, in order to protect the people of the United States from the assumed demoralizing and dangerous tendency of lotteries. Inasmuch as no one pretends that congress has the power directly suppressing lotteries on the ground that they have an immoral tendency or, indeed, on any ground whatever, the question is whether it can pass a law, not directly suppressing them, but declaring them to be crimes, but hampering and obstructing them by withdrawing from them facilities which are under its control, for no other reason than that it deems them crimes which it would suppress if it had the power.

This question must be promptly answered in the negative, for the power thus attempted to be exercised is a power to suppress lotteries, and that alone. No such power can be derived from any express language in the constitution, nor by any such implication from any language in it. More than this, the possession of any such power by congress is utterly inconsistent with the whole theory of the

## POLITICS ARE WARM

In the City of Augusta—Pears for the Carnival

IF THEY WAX ANY MORE PERSONAL.

Appalling Accident to a Little Girl—A "Doctor" in the Tolls for Circulating Indecent Literature.

Augusta, Ga., October 17.—[Special.]—The municipal campaign is getting hotter, and the fight between the administration and the reformers will not be free of personalities, for things, regrettably, are taking a turn in that direction.

Wednesday night Councilman Jesse Thompson, a leading reformer, jumped on to the talk of Mr. Mayor Goodness in being so charitable, and pointed out the case of Mayor May giving a pauper pass to a man who rode to Savannah in a sleigh.

At this point Mr. Carter reviewed at length the history of English jurisprudence on the liberty of the press, explaining its evolution from the period when it was in utter subjection to the state, through its various trials and vicissitudes until it reached a condition of unquestioned freedom. He then took up the inquiry as to whether the statute under consideration was a law abridging the freedom of the press in its character as very clear, he said.

That freedom, he continued, includes not only the liberty of printing, but the liberty of publishing. The former would be empty if the latter were not. And what is publishing? It is the communication to others of what is printed; in other words, it is circulating. Publishing and circulating are admitted to be synonymous terms. And what was the liberty of publishing which existed at the time of the adoption of the constitution? It was the liberty of circulating printed matter in all accessible and permissible forms, which that by mail was by far the principal mode. It included letters, newspapers and packets.

The statute forbids the carriage by mail of any newspaper, circular, pamphlet or publication of any kind containing matter concerning, it may be, a thousand subjects, if it also contains 'any advertisement of any lottery or gift, or any other matter of a similar character, upon any lot or chance, or containing any list of the prizes awarded at the drawings of any such lottery or gift enterprise.' Thus, no man can circulate a newspaper in any state, under the condition that he consents to forego the benefit to be derived from any such advertisement, although.

It may be entirely legal in such a case. Of course the conditions may, if this may be allowed, be extended to any other advertisement relating to any business or subject; and this power is directly ascertained by the character of the whole newspaper press; for no one will pretend that the publication of newspapers is possible, on any large scale, if the benefit to be derived from such publication is to be excluded by the law.

A horrible accident occurred yesterday afternoon at Savannah, twelve miles from Augusta. The little daughter of Mr. William F. Ury got caught in the belt of the machinery in a ginhouse and had her neck broken. She was badly mangled and was dead when found.

An Infamous Doctor. Dr. J. M. Hoxey, who runs a drug store on Woodland, was arraigned in the recorder's court this morning on a charge of circulating indecent literature. Some of his cards were found in front of the Tabernacle high school, and they have been scattered broadcast in the city. The cards were the advertisement of a special lot of medicine he handles, and on the back of them a smutty piece of poetry was printed. Dr. Hoxey admitted the facts, but claimed that he had distributed them. Judge Picoe fined him \$25 for the offense.

Advertising the Exposition. The second delegation left tonight on the southern advertising tour of the exposition. Messrs J. Rice Smith, William Schwegler, D. Sancken, James M. Jackson, Colonel W. Danneberg, and others, will leave for Charleston tomorrow morning. They will be joined there tomorrow night by President Patrick Walsh. The committee will be in Charleston for several weeks, and last night bought a bottle of the military prize drill in particular—as high as the skies.

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## "HOW CAN YOU DO IT?"

OVER 1,000 CUSTOMERS HAVE ASKED

THE ATLANTA

House Furnishing Goods Company

At 41 Peachtree Street,

This perplexing question the past week, and we propose that 5,000 shall ask us the same question. Do it?

## CUT THIS OUT.

And before you go out to the Exposition in the morning, call on us and we will convince you that it can be cut in five minutes. We have a large stock of the following goods, and we propose to make a "knock down and drag out" sale of these beauties, because we bought them this summer when the prices were away off.

At 9 o'clock precisely this sale will commence (not a piece will be sold to any one before that hour). But promptly at that hour you can buy:

A strawberry and diamond cut 7-inch crystal glass dish for \$1.00. A strawberry and diamond cut 8-inch crystal glass dish for \$1.00. A strawberry and diamond cut 9-inch crystal glass dish for \$1.00. A strawberry and diamond cut 10-inch crystal glass dish for \$1.00. A strawberry and diamond cut 11-inch crystal glass dish for \$1.00. A strawberry and diamond cut 12-inch crystal glass dish for \$1.00. A strawberry and diamond cut 13-inch crystal glass dish for \$1.00. A strawberry and diamond cut 14-inch crystal glass dish for \$1.00. A strawberry and diamond cut 15-inch crystal glass dish for \$1.00. A strawberry and diamond cut 16-inch crystal glass dish for \$1.00. A strawberry and diamond cut 17-inch crystal glass dish for \$1.00. A strawberry and diamond cut 18-inch crystal glass dish for \$1.00. A strawberry and diamond cut 19-inch crystal glass dish for \$1.00. A strawberry and diamond cut 20-inch crystal glass dish for \$1.00. 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